

MICHIGAN FARMER.

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VOL. VIII. WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR. No. 5, NEW SERIES.

NOTES BY THE WAY.—No. 79.

BY THE EDITOR.

Draining by Tapping—An instance of this was recently related to us by Dr. I. C. Backus, of Jackson, as successfully practiced by him. Having a very wet piece of marsh, or pond, on which the water stood, at times, two feet deep, and to which there was no natural outlet, he conceived the idea of seeking an outlet downwards into the earth. The marsh, or pond, was underlaid with a hard, gravelly cement, impervious to water; and to open a passage through it being rather difficult, he cut a sluice-way through which the water drained off into a sort of sink-hole near by, where it sank in the sand, and disappeared.—Had an aperture been effected through the hard pan at the bottom of the pond, it would doubtless have been equally effectual.

Dr. B. suggested, that most, if not all marshes which have no natural outlet, may probably be drained in the same manner.

Sheep on low lands—Geo. M. Dewey, Esq., of Flint, secretary of the Gen. Co. agricultural society, who is considerably in the sheep business, related to us the other day a very striking instance of the pernicious effects of keeping sheep on low ground. He is in the habit of letting out sheep to one and another, and in one instance he let a lot to a man who occupied a low, level, mucky, bottom-land farm, and the effect of the location upon them seemed to be decidedly and strikingly injurious. When the sheep were placed upon the farm in the fall, they were very fat, but before the winter was out they became very poor, and barely survived until spring, although well fed. The following summer they did no better, still continuing poor and drooping. But before the summer was out, they were taken from the farm and placed upon higher ground, and they immediately revived, gained in flesh again, and resumed their former healthy appearance.

A similar attempt was afterwards made to keep sheep upon the same farm, and with a similar result. The farm adjoining is rolling, and sheep kept upon it do well.

Plank Road from Flint to Saginaw—The people of Flint are greatly encouraged in view of the anticipated speedy completion of the plank road from that place to Saginaw, which is now in process of construction, as it will open to them a comparatively convenient market for their produce. They think, and think truly, that the business men of Detroit are blind to their own interests, in thus suffering the trade of so large and important a section of country to be taken from them—and so it would seem, verily.

We confess that we have been surprised at the apparent stupidity of our business men, not only in this, but in numerous other instances. We are told that but little stock is taken by our merchants in the various plank roads which have been commenced, with a view to concentrate the trade of the interior in this city, and which would be the making of them. But if others will "shake the bush," they stand ready enough to "catch the bird."

The way to put up Pork—L. H. Merriek, Esq., of Niles, has a way of putting up pork, which commends itself to universal adoption, his pork being so much superior in flavor to pork put up in the ordinary way, that it always commands a considerably higher price, and is much sought after, at the same time that it keeps well. And the only secret of the matter is, that he uses the old brine over and over again, from year to year, indefinitely, without scalding it, adding only enough new brine each year to make the quantity good. The reason he assigns for the advantages thus accruing, is, that new brine takes out the sweetness of the meat, and when it has once become saturated with it, it can extract no more, though used over for many years in succession. Boiling the brine he says, restores it to its original state—the

substance of the meat with which it was saturated, rising in the scum, and of course it is no better than new brine, as it will become saturated anew with the sweet juices of the meat. He instanced the effect of the necessary process of scalding beef brine in the spring, the meat becoming hard and flavorless as a consequence.

Berkshire hogs—Mr. M. has a mortal antipathy to Berkshire hogs—says he has tried them to his heart's content. He charges them with being hard to keep, and difficult to manage on account of uneasy, rambling, unruly propensities; and after all, he says, their meat is coarse, gristly, the chunks of gristle being interlaced in their very fattest parts.

Difference in cultivation—While tarrying with our friend Justus Gage, Esq., of Wayne, Cass county, (whose communication in the Farmer, detailing the results of several interesting experiments, will be recollected,) he showed us a piece of corn planted upon clover sod, the clover being turned under, the cost of cultivating which had been but trifling, and yet it promised a yield of at least 65 bushels to the acre. But what we had in view was, to contrast it with another field which we had passed the evening before, in coming from the Berrien county fair to his house. Both fields were of a very similar character, the soil in each being light and sandy. But, while Mr. G's promised such a yield, the field we had passed presented a crop apparently not worth harvesting, except for fodder; and as much labor had manifestly been bestowed upon it as upon the other. Such is the difference in cultivation—such the difference in men—and yet, we have no doubt the man who thus spends his strength for nought, thinks he knows how to farm it as well as any body. Mr. G. is getting pretty well initiated into the mysteries of good husbandry, as his premises plainly show.

Effect of sowing too early—Mr. Gage, brother of the above, (J. S. we think,) related an instance which shows in a striking light the disadvantages of sowing wheat too early. A field which he sowed about the 20th of Sept. last year, yielded a heavy crop, while a neighbor's field, equally good land, and equally well put in, but which was sown in August, yielded only about five bushels to the acre. Occasionally a season is so backward that wheat sown thus early does as well, and sometimes even better than to sow later.

Turning under Timothy—Mr. G. related an instance in which timothy sod was turned under immediately after harvest, previously to sowing wheat, and it never came up to injure the wheat crop, which was heavy, yielding some thirty bushels to the acre. He mentioned another instance, in the same neighborhood, in which the timothy sod was summer-fallowed at the usual time, and cross-plowed before seeding, and the timothy grew so luxuriantly that the yield of wheat was very small, not more than ten bushels to the acre. He thinks that if Timothy sod is turned over soon after harvest, and not disturbed afterwards, the timothy, as a general thing, will not grow to injure the wheat crop.

Sowing clover on stubble ground—Mr. G. said the farmers in his neighborhood were getting into the habit of sowing clover seed on the stubble, and dragging it in, after the grain crop is removed. The advantage is, that it is at a season of the year when there is rain enough to moisten the earth, and bring it up at once, and secure it a vigorous growth.

Deep plowing forty-five years ago—David Brady, who has a beautiful farm on Lagrange Prairie, (we think,) said to us, that he learned to plow deep forty-five years ago, in the State of New Jersey. A farm in the place where he lived had been run down and relinquished, or rather, given up to a tenant without expecting anything from it, but he put his plow down deep into the earth, and the farm was completely renovated, and produced abundant crops; and he had ever since felt the necessity of deep culture. He said he had been in the habit of plowing seven or eight inches deep, and turning under clover, upon his prairie soil, and always with good results. He thought he obtained at least a quarter more wheat for the clover, and acknowledged that he might realize still larger results by plowing still deeper. Mr. B. has some capital Durham stock.

Cultivation of Cranberries—Mr. Elijah Lord, of Dearborn, presented us, the other day, a specimen of cranberries, the result of cultivation, which were as large and fine as any we ever saw; and what is to be especially noted, is, that the vines were set last spring, in March, we think. They were pulled up, in a wet cranberry marsh, little or no root being attached to them, and set in rows upon rather moist upland, black sand, and all lived and flourished largely.

He set only two short rows, as an experiment, but now intends to enlarge his cranberry operations.

NOTES BY THE WAY—NO. 77.

BY THE EDITOR.

GENESSEE COUNTY FAIR.

We had the pleasure of attending the Genessee county fair, on the first day, in compliance with the kind invitation extended to us by the executive committee. It was held at Flint, which is sixty miles north of Detroit, twenty-five miles by railroad and thirty-six by stage, on the 2d & 3d ult. The weather was good, and so was the show, especially of men, the attendance being much larger than was expected—nor of men only—the presence of a large number of the fairer portion of creation, was one of the most cheering and encouraging circumstances connected with the occasion.

Although multitudes came without bringing anything to show, save themselves, lest some one should bring something better, yet the display of stock, and of the productions of the earth, and also of domestic manufactures, &c., was highly creditable to the county.

There were some good horses, good working oxen, good bulls and good cows upon the ground, and the sheep were of a high order.

The vegetables were very large, and some of them gigantic, showing great productiveness of soil. There were specimens of corn and potatoes which would do credit to any soil, anywhere. And the garden vegetables were of the same order; the beets, the cabbage, the cauliflowers, etc. Of apples there was a large variety, and they were large and handsome.

And then the department devoted to the nice things of the ladies, such as drawings, paintings, worsted and shell work, net-work shawls, &c. &c., presented no ordinary attractions.

But we must not forget those Cochín-China fowls—one in particular, a cock five months old, which, for size and splendor of plumage, exceeded anything we had ever seen, and we had seen some magnificent ones before.

At about half-past three the crowd gathered around the stand, to listen to an able and eloquent address from Lieut. Governor Fenton, in which he dwelt upon the importance of the agricultural interest, as the great foundation interest of the human family, upon which all others rested for support, particularly the commercial interest, which, large as it was, was a mere appendage to it. He dwelt also upon the importance to the

husbandman of a thorough knowledge of the principles, upon the practical operation of which all his success, as a cultivator of the soil, depended; it being as important that he should be educated to his business, as that the merchant, or mechanic, or the professional man should be to his, if he would prosecute it to advantage. Every farmer should know something of the elements of which soils are composed, that he may learn the necessity of keeping them supplied in due proportion, and be able to exercise some discrimination as to the kind of manure required for the purpose. And if he was not thus informed, it was chargeable to his own fault, to his culpable neglect of the means of information within his reach. No farmer who would avail himself of the vast fund of information accumulated in the numerous agricultural works and periodicals of the day, (which were so cheap as to make them accessible to persons of the most moderate means,) could long remain in ignorance upon these matters. In this connection he commended to their attention the claims of the Michigan Farmer, and called upon them all, who were not already subscribers, to subscribe for it before they left the ground. We, of course, in this brief notice, do not pretend to give even a sketch of his remarks as a whole.

After Mr. F. had concluded, it was our privilege to stand up and address the people about the great things to be expected from their organization, with the right spirit infused into it, expatiating somewhat upon the regenerating, resurrectionary influences which go out from every such association, and diffuse themselves abroad over the community, &c. &c.

The above has reference only to the first day of the fair, and though nothing more had transpired, it was sufficient greatly to encourage the friends of the good cause in that county, who are neither few nor small. And it was gratifying to see that they were not disappointed, but on the contrary, that their hearts were cheered by the goodly prospect before them.

With a view, if possible, of reaching Adrian on the last day of the Lenawee county fair, held at that place on the 3d and 4th ult., we tarried only one day at Flint, hastening our return, but was unable, after all, to accomplish the object.—This was unfortunate, as we were very desirous of remaining over the second day. But encouraging and even cheering as was the first day's exhibition, it is gratifying to learn, by the follow-

ing letter from the secretary of the society, that the second day's show was still more so:

FLINT, Oct. 3, 1850.

Warren Isham, Esq:

Dear Sir: I take a moment to say that to-day has far exceeded yesterday, in interest and in numbers. Many who came to-day were disappointed in not seeing you, but all was explained to them, and will be right. The numbers in attendance to-day were nearly double those of yesterday; many more articles were exhibited. Our display of fruit, in varieties and quality, is said, by those who know, to have exceeded that of many of the older counties, upon similar occasions. The entries of stock and horses were numerous, and all have gone home satisfied that a new era has dawned upon us—that the agricultural interests of the county have received a new impulse.

Very respectfully yours,

G. M. DEWEY,
Cor. Secretary.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.

Decision in favor of whole Potatoes for Seed.

For the Michigan Farmer.

NORTH PLAINS, Oct. 10th, '50.

Mr. Isham:

There have been several articles in the Farmer, some time back, on the subject of planting potatoes, in regard to the seed used. As there was much variety of opinion, I was led to try some experiments for my own satisfaction, and if you think the following will be of benefit to your readers, you can do with it as you please.

My potatoes were planted on the second and third days of May. On about three-fourths of the piece, the seed used was one-half of a potato to each hill, cut lengthwise. We then planted rows of whole potatoes, others with pieces containing from two to four eyes in each piece, with two pieces in a hill, other rows with three pieces. All have been hilled alike, having been hoed twice. The yield I now find to be as follows:

Ten hills of whole seed yield $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.

Thirteen hills of half potatoes, " "

Thirteen and one-half hills of three pieces, " "

And seventeen hills of 2 pieces " "

There is also a difference in size, in favor of those from whole potatoes. There has been a marked difference during the entire season in the appearance of the tops; those from the whole seed came up sooner, and have shown a more vigorous growth, and ripened some ten days or two weeks sooner than the others. The variety planted was Meshanic, soil sandy and in good condition.

It may be contended that, owing to the extreme drouth, the experiment cannot settle the matter

conclusively; yet, to me, one thing is certain, that potatoes planted whole will, in case of drouth, do much better than cut seed. And had I done so in the present instance, for an outlay of some eight or nine bushels of seed I should have received from 50 to 75 bushels more than I now get, on a piece a trifle over an acre, and of larger size, and I have yet to learn that I should have obtained less in any season. H.

For the Michigan Farmer.

A FEW THINGS IN OAKLAND COUNTY.

Mr. Isham:

We are surrounded with blessings on every side. Providence has smiled propitiously upon us in giving us bountifully of the fruits of the land. First and foremost came in our wheat harvest, comfortably, and in many places abundantly. We have an abundance of fruit of all kinds common to the country, especially peaches, of which many farmers have more than they can use or give away; we seldom fail of having fruit in some places about us, as many of our orchards are protected from frost by our numerous lakes. Ours is a town of lakes, among which we have the beautiful Orchard Lake, than which a prettier can hardly be found.

Our hay was middling, but very late, and haying lasted well into September, thereby making some rather late with their seeding.

There has been a large quantity of wheat sown here the present season, and some to sow yet.—Help has been very scarce here, and could not be had at any price, and some have had to let their grain stand until their neighbors got through.

I wish, Mr. Editor, through the influence of your valuable paper, or some means, you could induce some of our villagers who are out of employ the greater part of the time, to immigrate into the country, where they can find steady employment and good pay among our thriving farmers. And I can join heart and hand with others of your correspondents, in the noble suggestion for our farmers to build small and comfortable houses, to rent to such as desire a country life; otherwise sell to them a small parcel of land on which to erect a more permanent home, cultivate their own garden, orchard, &c. I am but a young farmer, but take your excellent paper, as all like persons should, therefrom deriving much amusement and instruction.

Yours,

INDUSTRY.

West Bloomfield, Oakland Co., 7th Oct. '50.

Write again—do.—Ed.

TRIUMPH OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

VALUE OF A LITTLE CHEMICAL KNOWLEDGE.

The last number of the American Farmer contains an interesting statement of the results of an experiment on the farm of Hon Reverdy Johnson, near Baltimore. The farm, recently purchased by Mr. Johnson, was completely exhausted, and the great question of the proprietor was this—what shall be applied to it, in order to bring it to a state of fertility. In order to answer this question, common sense would dictate the propriety of asking another, viz: What is lacking in the soil, which causes its present barren condition? In order to ascertain this, chemistry must be called in. An analysis must be made.—In order to illustrate the practical operation of this, we will extract from the communication the following statements: The land, originally good, had been impoverished by a long course of bad husbandry. The soil contains a very large proportion of iron. So complete was its exhaustion, that when I first saw it, all the vegetable matters growing upon the two hundred acres of cleared land, (including the briars, sassafras, and other bushes,) carefully collected, would have been insufficient for the manufacture of one four horse load of barn-yard manure. The field selected for experiment contains ten acres, embracing the slopes of two hills, and a small valley intersecting it diagonally. It was at that time in corn, and did not produce *one peck* of corn to the acre, although it had been cultivated in the usual manner, and with ordinary care, and the season had not been below the average of seven years.

An analysis of the soil was made by Dr. Stewart. He found it to contain the following ingredients:

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Sand and bases insoluble, | 71.20 |
| Lime, | 0.30 |
| Magnesia, | 0.40 |
| Manganese, | 0.10 |
| Potash, | 0.23 |
| Water and organic matter, | 10.07 |
| Phosphoric acid, none, | 0.00 |
| Iron and alumine, | 17.70 |
| | 100.00 |

The Doctor remarks that from this analysis the soil contains as much lime and magnesia as could be furnished by a dressing of one hundred and fifty bushels per acre. An uncommon quantity of iron. As there was a lack of phosphates, he recommended a preparation composed of biphosphate of lime. This is obtained by dissolving bones in sulphuric acid.

The corn was accordingly cut off and removed, the field plowed and harrowed, and laid off into sixteen and one-half feet lands. The preparation was then scattered regularly over it, costing, all told, \$10 per acre. One and a quarter bushels of Mediterranean wheat was then sown upon each acre and harrowed in. No barn-yard or

other manure was used. The yield was more than *twenty-nine bushels per acre!*

Isn't this a triumph of science, as applied practically to the renovation of exhausted land?"

ON BEES...No. 1.

For the Michigan Farmer.

BLOONFIELD, October 10th, 1850.

Friend Isham:

Agreeably to promise, I now propose to give to the readers of your paper a few suggestions in reference to the honey bee, and its management. You may recollect that in a former communication of mine, it was intimated that much of the want of success in the management of this insect, was attributable to the want of a proper knowledge of its habits or character—of its enemies, &c., but did not, except in a very disconnected manner, attempt to show, or give any directions for their management.

I now propose, with your consent, to give in a series of a few articles, some ideas of a practical character. In doing so, I do not profess entire originality, but shall draw very many ideas from a work on the "Management of Bees," by John M. Weeks, of Vermont, and some from Huber and Bonner, European writers. Some things in this proposed series, will be a repetition of what was contained in my former article; this is in consequence of a wish to give to your readers something in a connected and practical form, that may be easy of reference, should it be found worthy.

From twenty-five years' experience, and close observation, I have become fully satisfied that there are but few, if even any one branch of husbandry, that will pay a greater profit, or afford a greater amount of pleasure, in return for the same outlay, than the keeping of this insect. I have also become satisfied that a very great proportion, if not all, of the failures, in their management and success, are attributable to a want of knowledge of its nature and habits.

The great enemy to the bee is the miller, or rather her larvæ, whose habits are to flit about in the vicinity of the hive, in the early part of the evening, and perhaps during the entire night, and flit into the mouth of the hive, and there deposit her eggs; but I must insist that but a very small number of her eggs are deposited in the hive, but are deposited in the cracks, knot holes, and joints of miserably manufactured hives—manufactured of worm-eaten, green, and shabby timber. Hives, therefore, should be made of good timber, and in a workman-like manner.

Having cut off these avenues of access, it now remains to show by what farther means their ravages may be averted. The miller is of a greyish, or ash color, and very nearly that of wood after having been exposed to the weather; and after flitting about during the night, it alights up-

on the side of the hive, or the bee-house in the vicinity. The hives, therefore should have a coat of white paint, and the house a coat of white-wash. The miller will then be very easily seen by the apiarian, and killed with the finger during the day. Hives should be painted to prevent their warping, also.

Weeds, grass, or other rubbish, should not be allowed to accumulate in the vicinity of the hives, nor by any means should honey combs be allowed to accumulate, or be placed in the vicinity of the hives, or in fact in any place where the miller can obtain access to it, for it will surely be filled, literally, with millers and larvæ. In addition to the above, the bottom boards should be cleaned off early in the spring, say the month of April, as the larvæ, or worm, subsists upon honey comb—also upon the gum or wax with which the bee plasters up the crack of the hive, and spreads more or less upon the bottom board, so that there should be no open joints between it and the hive, as the miller will surely deposit her eggs in those cracks, and as surely will the worm or larvæ there hatch from the eggs, and find its way into the hive.

All these precautions properly taken, there will be many less millers; and a very important additional precaution is, to kill them every day with the finger, or in any other way. It will now be asked, how we propose to keep them from entering at the mouth of the hive. We may not be able to do so entirely, but from much experience, I have found that they may be pretty effectually kept out, in the following manner, to wit: instead of cutting a mouth in the front of the hive for a passage-way, make the bottom-board of good, sound, seasoned two-inch plank; let it extend in front of the hive eight or ten inches; in this board cut a canal extending from the front end of the board under the hive, two-thirds of the way to the back side of it; let it be about one-fourth of an inch in depth, and three inches in width; cover this canal with a piece of tin or zink, from eight to twelve inches in length, perhaps ten inches is sufficient; let it extend four or five—say four—inches in front of the hive, and the balance under; let it fit close to the margin, in back of the canal, and at the season of the year when the miller is abroad, bees will collect in large numbers under this tin, for the purpose of drumming, and producing a motion, or current of air; the miller will have much difficulty in running this gauntlet unscathed. Aside from the running of the gauntlet, (as singular as it may appear,) the miller expects to obtain access at the junction of the hive with the bottom board, and not some four or five inches therefrom, at the end of the tin, which place of entrance the bee will immediately learn, from habit.

One more preventive against the miller, and I close this part of the subject, reserving other portions for other communications. It has been well remarked by nearly every writer on this subject, that full hives are less liable to injury from

the miller than partially filled ones. This must be obvious from the fact that if the hives are full of bees, the combs are not exposed to the ravages of the miller, and she will be more liable to be caught by the bee, and the bee will be far more likely to discover the larvæ, or worm, than if they were not located in the immediate vicinity of each other, which, when discovered, the bee drags out of the hive.

In my next, I propose to treat upon the construction of the hive.

* * * *

For the Michigan Farmer.

OHIO STATE FAIR—MICHIGAN NOT OUTDONE.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7th.

Mr. Isham :

Here I am, in the Queen City of the West, "a looker-on in Venice," at the State Fair—the first held in this State. I witnessed the first gathering of the kind in the Empire State, the next in our own, and it is with pleasure I am now here, to take by the hand the noble Buckeye farmers.

The Fair grounds are located about three miles from the city, at Camp Washington, and it is, doubtless, as eligible a place as could be found in this vicinity. As you rise the hill at the Brighton House, the first view of the grounds is truly imposing. The enclosure, with its buildings, tents, and thousand vehicles, of every description, and the moving mass of human beings, is a sight worth looking at. The appearance of the buildings and the general plan of the grounds, is not in as good taste as at Ann Arbor. The business and entry offices, and also the gates, are similarly located.—As you enter the enclosure, at the right stands Agricultural Hall, well filled with agricultural implements, a display much superior to that at Ann Arbor. Directly on a line with this building stands Mechanics' Hall, containing a great variety of various descriptions of articles.

On a rise of ground, in the rear, is a mammoth tent, for the Floral department. The inside arrangements are not in as good taste as at our fair—the decorations far inferior, and altho' there was a greater quantity of fruit, still, in quality, it would compare unfavorably with Michigan. I was greatly disappointed in this, but the Horticultural Society of Cincinnati, by holding an exhibition in the city, which was certainly the most magnificent affair we ever attended, drew off materially from this part of the exhibition.

In stock, with the exception of Durhams, our fair was far ahead of the Buckeyes'. So also in sheep and horses. I expected to find some of the fine bred stock from Kentucky, but it was not there; and a number of gentlemen who were present at Ann Arbor, and are directly interest-

ed in cattle, sheep, and horses, who are on the ground here, have given the preference to our Wolverine stock. As fine cattle as I saw on the ground, was the same exhibited at Ann Arbor, by Mr. Lewis Allen, of Black Rock. The horses were exhibited in stalls, at a great disadvantage. We think the ring, or parade, at Ann Arbor, by far the better method. We saw no sheep that would compare with ours, except those of Bingham, of Vt. In swine, Ohio beats any thing I ever saw, and we wish our farmer friends could have been there to see this exhibition.—There was also a fine lot of poultry on the ground, which attracted considerable attention.—A saw mill and cider mill in full operation, drew crowds around.

The number of people in attendance we heard variously estimated, from 150,000 to a much higher figure. The three days' receipts amounted to nearly \$7,000. Had the horticultural exhibition and the Mechanics' fair, been held on the State Fair grounds, instead of the city, there would have been a much larger crowd present, and more interest taken in them. We think it was bad policy, and it was universally condemned.

We should like to speak of the Pomological Congress, in session during the three days, and of the distinguished gentlemen present, and also of the two other exhibitions above named, but our limits will not admit of it.

I met but few Michigan people on the ground, to my great disappointment. I hoped that more would have been there, so that they could have returned home to tell their neighbors that our sister State, although ranking, in population and wealth, among the first in the Union, did not, in her first effort, excel our own in a State Fair.—Let us, then, go on as we have commenced, yearly improving, and in five years from this time the annual gathering will be the gala day of our State.

Respectfully yours,

PHINEAS HOMAN.

☞ Much obliged to Mr. Homan.—Ed.

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, will hold its annual meeting in the city of Detroit, at the Supreme Court room—formerly Auditor General's office—on the second Wednesday of December next, commencing at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of making out a list of premiums and locating the third annual Fair of the Society, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. It is not only desirable that every member of the Executive Committee should be present, but that every county agricultural socie-

ty in the State should be represented, and take part in the proceedings, according to the following extract from the Constitution of the State Society:

ART. 12. The President and Recording Secretary of each county agricultural society, and all life members of this society, may attend the annual meeting of the Executive Committee and freely participate in all discussions which may occur at such meeting.

County Agricultural Societies—The Secretaries of the several County Agricultural Societies are respectfully requested to report their transactions for the year, to the Secretary of the State Society, with as little delay as possible. County societies that were not noticed in the "Transactions" of the State society for 1849, will please give the date of their organization. It is very desirable that full reports may be received of the proceedings of each society, together with such matter, the publication of which will exhibit the condition of the agricultural interests of Michigan, and a diffused knowledge of which will add to the productiveness of agricultural and household labor, and therefore promote the general prosperity of the State.

County societies that have not been furnished with copies of the "Transactions" of the State and County societies for 1849, can receive them upon application to the Secretary of the State Society.

I would suggest to the several county agricultural societies in the State, the propriety of permitting the executive committee of the State society to set the time for holding the county fairs, so that the time of one may not interfere with another, thus giving people a chance to attend as many of them as they may wish.

J. C. HOLMES,

Sec. M. S. Ag. Soc'y.

Office No. 10 Jefferson avenue, Detroit.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

VOL. IX.

The ninth volume of the Michigan Farmer will commence on the first of January next.

We are happy to learn that its friends, in various parts of this and other States, are making calculations to send us largely increased lists of subscribers, and that many of them are already moving in the matter.

We want, and must have, several thousand more subscribers than we now have. There is a great work to be accomplished among us; the revolution in the agriculture of the State, which has been commenced, must be carried on, thro' every obstacle, to its final triumph. But in order to this, we want access to the great body of agriculturists in the State, and must have it.—There is no time to be lost. Single copies, one dollar—clubs of five for four dollars; of twelve, nine dollars, and a greater number in like proportion.

LETTER FROM THE WOODS—CALIFORNIA NOT ALL THE WORLD.

For the Michigan Farmer.

BINGHAM, Clinton county, }
August 30th, 1850. }

Mr. Isham:

I begin to think there is no end to your patience, or else your benevolence is large; for if you have many subscribers who are as remiss as I have been about paying you for your labors to enlighten and benefit mankind, I think you must have hard work of it to get along with your necessary expenses, unless you have an old store laid by to draw from. I enclose \$2, hoping that the Farmer will still find its way to me, although I have got quite back in the woods, and some think in the swamp. Yet I am glad to see my old friends, and among them I recognize the Michigan Farmer.

I would write a few lines for it about this part of creation, but I suppose no one would stop to read them; everybody is so taken with Minnesota, Oregon, and the land of gold, that scarcely one would be found resting his eye for a moment upon an account of this corner of the world.—But I wish just to whisper it in your ear, that we have, even here, in the northern part of Clinton county, in the State of Michigan, some as good country for a healthy, happy living, as the sun ever shone upon. In fact, my family have never been more healthy than since I removed to this place.

Our soil is of the very best quality, both for grain and grass. We have all varieties of timber, and it grows as if it had something to boost it. There are many good springs of water, and wells, when properly dug and stoned, which afford as sweet, pure water, as I have found in Michigan. We are near to our new Capital, and should our capitalists put through the canal connecting the waters of Grand River with those of Bad River, we shall all be *in town*. Land is yet cheap here, and I think that this is a first rate place for young men of enterprize, and men of small means, who don't care much about going to California, (I mean working-men.)

There are yet good chances even here in Bingham, to get government lands, and chances to get speculators' lands, on favorable terms. If there are any working land on shares, and living without homes, down east, just tell them there is yet room for them this side of Oregon, where, with a little effort, they may get themselves homes. Our crops are first rate.

If I could think of anything to write that would help the farmer drive his plow, I would do it, for I think the farmer's calling the *first* in the world. I hope you will send the Farmer on—I do not intend to be *always* behind all the rest in paying you, though I hope I am now.

With good wishes for your success, I am

Yours respectfully,

C. A. LAMB.

For the Michigan Farmer.

A PRIVATE LETTER FROM LINUS CONE ABOUT WHEAT GROWING, CLOVERING, &c.

Sept. 6th, 1850.

Mr. Isham:

Your letter of the 3d inst., was received this evening, and I now hasten to reply. Since I commenced writing for the Farmer, or more particularly, since your visit to my place, many intelligent farmers, strangers to me, have called on me, and propounded questions similar to yours, also questions like the following: What are your objections to cross-plowing? Will long manure plowed under benefit the wheat crop?—Can timothy and clover be killed by once plowing? How do you plow under your clover? Clover with me plowed under this season six inches deep injured the crop, says another.

Now then to answer these questions, so many things are to be taken into consideration, that I had thought to write out my views for publication when I could get a little more time. But one thing is certain, the spirit of inquiry is abroad, and the result will tell well, in the end, on the agricultural interest of our State.

But to your questions. You are aware that the 12 acre field of mine, (No. 1,) has been a field for experiments, to see to what extent I co'd grow wheat and still have the land grow better, at the same time. Now this is the fourth crop, since I commenced deep plowing, and it is larger than either of the others, (the expense of cultivation and the product will be given you as soon as ascertained) and the land would produce more than twice as much of any of the grass feeding crops, corn, &c., as it would when I commenced with it. The fact is, it is very rich in the organic food for plants, and the present crop shows that it is not deficient in organic elements. This field, No. 1, was in wheat (harvested) in 1839, planted to corn in 1840, fallow-plowed deep, for the first time in '41, wheat harvested in '42, in pasture in '43, clover a heavy crop turned under in '44, wheat harvested in '45, pastured until the middle of June and then plowed and sowed to wheat in '46, wheat harvested in '47, clover pasture in '48, clover a heavy crop plowed under and sowed to wheat in '49, harvested in '50, have now in the barn (small part of which is thrashed) 9712 bundles of good fair Soul's wheat, that was cut with a sickle. You will find that I have not taken up your questions separately, but have answered several together.

"If a whole farm is subjected to such a system, does it not become necessary to remove the first crop or a portion of it, for hay, and is this as good as pasturing?" Now my opinion is, and it is also the opinion of many scientific agriculturists, that the land would be far better to remove the crop in hay, than to pasture it. It has been demonstrated, that the roots of clover are much larger if suffered to grow for hay, than if pastured, and

they consequently contain, when decomposed, more of the elements of fertility.

"What is the profit of the clover crop, compared with the wheat crop?" I cannot answer that question correctly, without the examination of my books, and that I cannot do for want of time. I will do it some time when I have a few leisure moments, if necessary. A crop of clover uncut, would be worth about \$5 per acre, per year, for pasture, about the same for seed, perhaps more and perhaps less; it is a crop that varies much in the product. The clear profit of the wheat crop per acre at 70 cents per bushel, will not be far from \$25 per acre.

In answer to your last question it is evident, that in a system of 3 years rotation the land is in clover and can be used for pasture or meadow from the time the wheat was cut, until it is plowed again, which would be 2 years less about two months, leaving one year and two months to the wheat crop.

Thus, sir, I have endeavored to answer your letter, not as I would have been glad to have answered it, for I absolutely have no time. Our crops are heavy, the weather unfavorable, and help scarce, and with me it is important to be doing. I have said, and I firmly believe it, that if the farmer fails to raise a good crop of wheat every year, on a good wheat soil, that it is chargeable to his own slovenly, imperfect method of cultivation. I have not failed for 15 years, and if for the want of a little exertion in preparing my ground now, I should fail, the true cause would not be assigned for the failure. Some of my friends here say, that my good luck has rendered me so confident, that they wish I might fail once! I had intended to have devoted the next No. for your paper to the subject of the enemies and diseases of wheat, but I find that I should differ from not only some of your correspondents, but from many writers in other agricultural papers, and for that and some other reasons, I want more time than I now have to spare.

Yours in great haste,

LINUS CONE.

For the Michigan Farmer.

BURYING POTATOES.

Mr. Isham:

As the season is fast approaching for digging and burying potatoes, I would offer a few suggestions, on a mode which I have found, by experience, to be a good and safe one. If you have soil suitable, dig a square hole of proper size, fill with potatoes to within six or eight inches of the surface, cover with boards, slabs, or rails, and straw, dirt, &c., sufficient to turn the rain well, not forgetting to leave a hole in the centre large enough to admit your arm, which you can ease with boards or something to keep the dirt from falling in, and you will be likely to find your potatoes nice and dry.

Potatoes should be kept in as low a temperature as will possibly answer, and the ventilation will admit fresh, bracing air, and also allow the escape of all foul air generated within.

Our potatoes are very good here, but in some places they are inclined to rot. The only sure remedy that I know of for the rot—which I believe is occasioned by an insect of some kind, in the stalks—is to plant early, not later than April.

Yours, &c. INDUSTRY.

West Bloomfield, Oct. 9th, '50.

For the Michigan Farmer.

A GREAT YIELD OF CITRONS.

Mr. Isham:

A few days since, I gathered in my garden, from the vines which grew from one citron seed, eighteen citrons, the aggregate weight of which was 128 pounds and 14 ounces. The largest of them weighed 11 lbs 14 oz, and the smallest 3 lbs 9 oz. There are six others which I did not gather—some of them being partly decayed—all smaller than the least of those above described, and which, had they been sound, would have weighed from eight to ten pounds. The monster attracted no little attention from my neighbors, all of whom that saw it, acknowledged that it surpassed everything of the kind they had ever before seen.

DEEP PLOWING.

It would seem as though another word need not be said, with a view to induce the general practice of deep plowing. But so it is, that many of our farmers still seem to think there is nothing like "shallow" plowing, which makes it necessary to keep "hammering the subject." To convince them of "the error of their way," I will at this time content myself with mentioning a single fact, so to call it, which fell under my own observation:

Rufus R. Cook, Esq., of this township—who, by the way, is a believer in deep plowing—had a field of wheat this season, which contained forty acres, the soil being alike in all parts of it. When he commenced plowing it for sowing, the soil being rather moist, he was able to, and *did* plow it from eight to ten inches deep; but, having but very little rain while plowing, and the field therefore becoming much drier as he advanced with the work, he was not able to plow the last twelve or fifteen acres more than from four to five inches deep. The soil contains a slight admixture of clay. The result was, that where the soil was plowed deep, the wheat yielded from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre; whereas, on the shallow-plowed part of the field, it yielded no more than from fifteen to eighteen bushels—thus furnishing the most pleasing and conclusive evidence going to establish the economy and wisdom of "deep plowing."

OTISCO.

September 24th, 1850.

For the Michigan Farmer.
**MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL
 SOCIETY.**

The Committee on Essays, beg leave further to report, that having perused four Essays on the culture of Indian Corn, they unite in awarding the premium of \$15 to the Essay No. 5, whose author is J. F. CHUBB, of Grand Rapids, Kent co. It is characterized by brevity, method and judicious observation.

The other three also contain much correct and valuable information.

On the culture of Potatoes, the Committee, award the premium of \$15 to the Essay No. 3, written by S. H. PRESTON, of Marshall.

On the raising of Sheep, but one was presented, which, whilst it contains many wholesome truths, is so prolix and in other respects so defective that the committee do not feel at liberty to award the premium.

An Essay "On the proper improvement and enjoyment of country life," written with taste and truth, by BELA HUBBARD, of Detroit, is well entitled to the premium of \$15, allotted under the fifth head; to wit, Best Essay on other subjects, connected with Agriculture.

An Essay on the Culture of Fruit, by J. G. MORSE, of Ann Arbor, although not written exactly in a style adapted to publication, is quite a treatise on the subject and is not devoid of merit.

IRA C. BACKUS,
 J. HOLMES AGNEW,
 J. SHEARER.

Oct. 13th, 1850.

The authors of essays for which no premium is awarded can receive their manuscripts upon application to the Secretary, at No. 108, Jefferson Ave., Detroit. The essays for which the premiums are awarded will be retained for publication with the transactions of the Society.

ON FARMS.

For the best cultivated farm in each county in the State, the following reports and awards have been made.

For the best cultivated farm in Calhoun County, the Society's Diploma is awarded to S. G. Pattison, of Marengo.

For the best cultivated farm in Kalamazoo Co., the Society's Diploma has been awarded to Godfrey Knight, of Schoolcraft. The farm of Wm. H. Edgar, of Texas, Kalamazoo Co., is highly recommended by the committee.

For the best cultivated farm in Lenawee Co., the Society's Diploma is awarded to Amos A. Kinney, of Seneca.

For the best cultivated farm in Monroe Co., the Society's Diploma is awarded to Samuel Bartlett, of La Salle.

For the best cultivated farm in Macomb Co., the Society's Diploma is awarded to Payne K. Leech, of Shelby.

For the best cultivated farm in Oakland Co., the Society's Diploma is awarded to Linus Cone, of Troy.

For the best cultivated farm in Wayne Co., the Society's Diploma is awarded to Jonathan Shearer, of Plymouth.

Also to J. Shearer, is awarded for statement of products of garden, Beck's Botany.

Full reports of the above will be published with the transactions of the Society.

J. C. HOLMES,
Sec'y of the Mich. State Ag. Society.
 Oct. 23, 1850.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Scio, Washtenaw co., Oct. 1850.

Mr. Editor:

I have 150 three-fourths blood merino sheep on hand, and will be under the necessity of purchasing a couple of bucks to put with them in November, and wish your opinion as to what kind of bucks would be best. I will remark, first, that the Vermont breed of sheep I will not have. They are too tender to live in winter under open sheds. The Vermont sheep are housed all the time during the cold weather, and blanketed in summer, in the fields, to keep off the rain. Should they wash those kind of sheep before shearing, as we do other kinds of sheep, they would get the consumption, and go off the handle.

This is one reason in my opinion that compels them to clip their flocks without washing. The other is, they can boast of 18 to 24 pound fleeces, one half of the weight at least is gum and dirt.—The purchasers of this dirty wool, and the prices paid for it are carefully kept out of sight. I doubt whether there is a wool dealer in the country green enough to purchase such wool by shaving off one pound in five for dirt. If there is, let some of the advocates of those kind of sheep name the man or men with the prices obtained per pound.

What other kind of bucks would you recommend to me as the most suitable to cross with my sheep? And would the long woolled Leicesters do, think you?

Will O. K. D. on wool in the last No. of the Farmer, please to inform us what he considers the unwashed wool worth per pound of Vermont sheep that is brought into this State? In my neighborhood the farmers are not a little anxious to know if the wool merchants will purchase our wool without washing, by deducting one pound in five, or one pound in four, for dirt. If so, we will all dispose of our clips in the rough and save the trouble of washing.

Yours,

C. W. D.

* The safest way for us, we are persuaded, is to plead ignorance, and let the sensitive wool-growers of Michigan, fight their own battles.—

These matters will, in the end, adjust themselves, each breed of sheep, upon fair experiment, finding its own proper level, and those only, which are really worthy, sustaining themselves, as the upshot of the whole matter. Meantime, we w'd say, that we should be at a total loss in an attempt to advise our friend as to the selection he is to make, there are so many conflicting claims to be considered.—Ed.

PLOWING UNDER TIMOTHY, &c.

For the Michigan Farmer.

DETROIT, Oct. 2d, 1850.

Mr. Isham:

In perusing your valuable paper for September, I saw an article by J. Brown, of Osh-temo, Calhoun county, under the head of "Plowing under Timothy and Clover," in which he makes mention of his success in raising a good crop of wheat by once plowing, turning under, at the same time, clover, and his want of success in plowing under clover and timothy mixed; the article being followed by a query from the editor, "Can timothy be killed by *twice* plowing?"

Having had some experience in farming, I have taken the liberty of making a few suggestions upon the subject in question. The propriety of once plowing for wheat, has engrossed the attention of the farmer for some time, not only as regards his future crop, but the cleansing of the soil, and even the matter of the *cost* of tillage. Now, were our seasons uniform, there would be little difficulty in arriving at a true conclusion; but as such is not the case, the question rests upon the *time* when the plowing should be done, in order that once may suffice, and how we must be guided by the season, whether wet or dry. If dry, the earlier the better; for in order either to rot or smother the sod, it must be completely shut out from the light and air, which cannot be done if the earth be dry. But if wet, the contrary, as the plowing could be done at any time, and if done just before seeding, the tillage consequent upon the planting of the seed, will so pulverize the surface, as to completely shut out the light and air, which are necessary to vegetation. Moreover, the season for vegetation is so far advanced that the grass will not make its appearance, and in the spring, (the winter being favorable,) the wheat will have the start, and keep it—an average crop resulting, (ability in the soil to produce, being pre-supposed.)

In regard to plowing under clover, and clover and timothy mixed, there is this great difference: Clover, with a few exceptions, never shoots from its roots; is a succulent plant; order, Leguminosa Genera, trifolium; nearly all of which easily decays; whereas, timothy, or herd-grass partakes of a fibrous character—is one of the grasses proper; order, Graminea; genera, paleum. This order is very tenacious of life, but timothy is least so, and like clover, seldom springs from a root.—Now I have seen a heavy timothy sward completely decay by once plowing, but then great care was taken in the plowing, and in thoroughly pulverizing the surface afterwards.

Here I would say that too little attention is paid to the mechanism of plowing. Not every dolt that stands between the stils is a plowman, no more than the child who scribbles is a *pen-man*. The great aim seems to be to get over the ground fast, and he that can skim over two or three acres per day, is the best man. To say he plowed it, would be out of the question. This should not be so; let our farmers make a distinction between those who *can* plow and those who *cannot*. This will stimulate men to effort, and the result will be, a complete revolution in our mode of farming. What looks more beautiful than a field well plowed—the furrows straight and the surface smooth? A mere looker-on may say, "'tis an easy thing to plow;" but a sorry wight he is, compared to one who *knows how*.—Therefore the failure in turning under timothy must depend either upon the season, the plowing, or in not thoroughly pulverizing the surface, afterwards.

Mr. B. does not mention whether he plowed a flat furrow, or left an angle prominent in order to be cut down by the harrows. However, I will not enter upon a discussion of the merits of the two kinds of plowing, at this time, as it would of itself be sufficient for a long article, and it is a subject on which I would like to hear the opinions of others expressed.

In reply to the Editor, I answer, no, as a general thing. There are circumstances in which twice plowing will kill timothy, viz: if the sward be plowed early, as in May, or the first of June, the cross-plowing to be done the first of July, or August, under a scorching sun, and the surface kept constantly harrowed and cultivated, as soon as any vegetation should appear; in all probability the vegetation would be killed.

Yours, &c.

DR. BRODIE.

Ladies' Department.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS...AGAIN.

For the Michigan Farmer.

GENESEE, Oct. 15th, 1850.

Mr. Isham:

The articles on Woman's Rights, in the July No. of your paper, excited my attention and set me a thinking. A few of these thoughts I send to you at this late hour, and I you deem them worthy a place in the Ladies' Department of the Farmer, they are at your service.

The first of the articles referred to, commences with "Think, think, think!" and, with the writer, would we join in urging the ladies of Michigan, both old and young, to think; and to think, too, upon right and important subjects.—Too long has woman, with here and there an exception, lived without thinking, and it is high time she should begin to exercise the noble power of thought with which her maker has endowed her. But what shall she think? Shall the first subject that occupies her thoughts be that of "woman's rights?"—we mean the right to participate *equally* with the other sex, in all their political as well as social and literary privileges—we mean the right to occupy with them the pulpit and the bar, to sit with them in the legislative halls, and join in the warm debate and political strife, to walk side by side with them to the ballot-box, and there cast our vote for this, that, or the other candidate.

To us, this phase of "*woman's rights*" excites no pleasing emotions, and we wonder, greatly wonder, that any refined, intelligent lady should feel that her rights are trampled upon because she cannot participate in all the immunities of the other sex. There is a difference in the physical and intellectual natures of the sexes—a difference traced by God's own hand. Each sex is destined for a particular sphere, and how peculiarly adapted are the natures of each to that sphere! The hardy, robust frame of man, fits him for the severe toil and labor necessary to the farmer, mechanic, &c., and his strong nervous system enables him to encounter the excitement of public and political life, while the more delicate and sensitive constitution of woman is better suited to household work, and home duties.

Let us not feel, then, that our sphere is a contracted one, because it is a private one, and therefore wish to do away with the distinctions which a higher and a holier Power has made. Woman has rights, sacred and important rights—she has duties, too, growing out of these rights, which she is called upon to fulfil, and to do this, she must think.

Mothers of Michigan—think! Think of the sacred trust God has committed to your care, and seek to train your sons so that they shall be substantial Christian citizens—your daughters, so that they may be respected and useful members of society.

Wives of Michigan—think! Think of the influence you are daily exerting over the partners of your lives, and strive to have that influence such as shall aid them in acting from sound, moral principle in the performance of every duty.

Daughters of Michigan—think! Think of the sphere your maker designed you to fill, and seek to become all that woman should be. Throw off the shackles of custom and fashion, which have so long shackled our sex, and devote yourselves to acquiring that beauty and grace of mind which time cannot fade. Cultivate the noble powers of thought, with which your Maker has endowed you, and you will find that all the rights you wish to claim, will be cheerfully granted you.

L. L. B.

Please let us hear from you again.—Ed.

ABOUT FLOWERS—GOOD SUGGESTIONS—INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

For the Michigan Farmer.

MARSHALL, October 20th, 1850.

Mr. Isham:

Dear Sir: Like the most of my sex, I am a great lover of flowers, and my particular favorites are dahlias and roses; and knowing your willingness to afford every information on the subject of horticulture, I have taken the liberty of asking a few questions through the medium of your valuable paper.

First, then, can you inform me what varieties of the above obtained the premium at the late State agricultural fair? My little collection is very pretty, but improvement progresses so rapidly of late, that mine are a little behind the times. Second, why did not exhibitors affix the names to the different varieties shown? Had this been done, a selection that pleased best could easily have been made. Third, why was not the name of the exhibitor placed on the different collections shown, and particularly on those that took the premium? There is a good deal of satisfaction in comparing the prize flowers with those that were not so successful, and seeing how far the decision of the judges coincided with the opinion of the spectators. This question also holds good with respect to other articles exhibited.

As I have been a little unfortunate in preserving my Dahlias through the winter, can you inform me the best plan of keeping them safe?

Answers to any or all of the above, will much oblige your constant reader.

EMILY.

* Nothing appears in the report of the judges, except that certain numbers, one, two and three, received first, second and third premiums.

† This should certainly have been done by the exhibitors.—Ed.

‡ This would be manifestly improper, previously to the premiums being awarded, as it would make the judges very liable to the charge of favoritism. After the premiums are awarded, however, the names might and ought to be affixed to each variety or collection, by the exhibitors. As the object of our fairs is improvement, every facility possible to enable those in attendance to avail themselves of such advantages, should be afforded. And besides, many of the exhibitors themselves will find it to their own advantage to do so, as they will thus make many sales which they otherwise would not.—Ed.

§ The method practiced by two of our nurserymen here, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Hubbard, is to dig them and let them lie a few days, or until the root gets tolerably dry, so that it will not rot, and then put them in the cellar upon some shelf or staging, so as not to lie directly on the cellar bottom. While drying, preparatory to being put in the cellar, they should either be in a shed or outhouse, or be covered at night to keep them from freezing.—Ed.

PRESERVING BUTTER, AGAIN, &c.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. Isham :

In the August No. of the Farmer, "Mary Ann" gives us her description of the process by which she makes good butter.—That is the way, in every particular, that my mother made and preserved her butter, and the way in which all good "Orange county butter" is made, the fame of whose excellent qualities has extended as far and wide as the tune of Yankee Doodle. When I have seen receipts in your paper about preserving butter in sugar, and such kind of ways, I was very desirous to communicate to you the method described by Mary Ann, but I thought some lady more competent to the task, and several of them have appeared in your columns, on this subject.

It was not thought wonderful for my mother to have butter on her table a year old, perfectly sweet and good, and no more salt than to make it palatable.

Mary Ann favored us with her communication in answer to Amanda's method, as given us in the July No. In her remarks, she disapproves

of Amanda's method, first, for being an unnecessary process, and secondly, she thinks the butter will lose its flavor by being melted down.

The simple reason that causes butter to spoil, is because the butter-milk is not all worked out of it, or the cream has somewhat spoiled before churning. Now it matters not whether the last remains of the butter-milk is separated from the butter by a three times working, or by melting it down and skimming it off; but Amanda's process has this advantage—the butter is cooked, and will therefore keep the longer. While, by Mary Ann's method, (the Orange county style,) butter will keep good, at home, for a year or eighteen months, Amanda's butter will keep seven years on a sea voyage.

As for the butter losing its flavor by being melted down, we know that when butter is melted before the fire, and run down on the plate, it loses its flavor. But I should not venture to say that the whole mass, being melted in one body in the process of making, would spoil its flavor, till I had tried it.

As regards the tomato sauce done up in a brass kettle, there is no danger of the verdigris accumulating in the short space of time that the kettle is on the fire, and if it made any color, it would be precisely the color of the fruit—the color most desired. But if the sauce is suffered to remain in the kettle over night, it would be completely spoiled, dangerously poisoned, and unfit for use—and so would a kettle of preserves.

Yours truly,

J. S. C.

MANAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The prosperity, happiness and reputation of a family depend, in a very great measure, on the judicious & prudential management of the household department. With economy and skill, a family may be made comfortable, happy and respectable with one half of the expense on the part of the husband that is required with the extravagance and mismanagement that prevail in some families. This will make all the difference between prosperity and the accumulation of a competency, and a failure and want.

This shows the importance of a woman's influence; and she has not this influence merely on the comfort of the family, and its prosperity, so essential to its well-being, but her influence is equally great in training the infant and youthful mind to virtue and learning, and rendering the subjects under her care an ornament and blessing in the community, and a credit to themselves and parents.

Strict economy and a skillful management, while they contribute to the acquirement, preparation and the arrangement of those possessions that are essential to independence and happiness, exercise a wholesome discipline over both body and mind.

Educational Department.

POPULAR EDUCATION; for the use of parents and teachers, and for young persons of both sexes, prepared and published in accordance with a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, by Ira Mayhew, A. M., late Superintendent of Public Instruction: New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers, 82 Cliff-street, 1850; 467 pp., elegantly got up—price, one dollar.

The public will be gratified to learn, that this work, looked for and waited for with so much interest, has at length made its appearance.—Large have been the expectations formed in advance, predicated upon the high reputation of the author as a writer, and the singleness of his devotion to the great cause of education. And we can assure our readers that no disappointment will be felt upon the perusal of the work. From a pretty thorough examination of its pages, we confess that its execution has even exceeded the high expectations we had entertained.

In the first place, it occupies, to a great extent, a new field of inquiry—to say the least, a broader field than any preceding author has ever occupied. The following table of contents will show, that quite a number of highly important and interesting topics, not usually embraced in such treatises, are brought within the range of investigation:

“Chapter I. In what does a correct education consist? Chapter II. The importance of physical education. Chapter III. Physical education—the laws of health. Chapter IV. The laws of health—Philosophy of respiration. Chapter V. The nature of Intellectual and Moral education. Chapter VI. The education of the five senses. Chapter VII. The necessity of moral and religious education. Chapter VIII. The importance of popular education—Education dissipates the evils of ignorance—Education increases the productiveness of labor—Education diminishes pauperism and crime—Education increases human happiness. Chapter IX. Political necessity of national education—Practicability of national education. Chapter X. The means of universal education—Good school-houses should be provided—Well-qualified teachers should be employed—Schools should continue through the year—Every child should attend school—The redeeming power of Common schools.”

These various topics are taken up, discussed, illustrated, and enforced, in a manner which shows the author to be master of his subject, and leaves the impression upon the reader, that no where else would he feel himself so much at home; at the same time that he seems laboring under a sense of the importance and vastness of his theme, and, weighed down under the responsibilities it involves.

No greater service could be done to the commonwealth than to put a copy of this work into every one of its families. The township libraries will of course be replenished with it, every one of them.

We open the book at random upon the following passages, in respect to the warming and ventilation of school houses:

“I have myself many times heard trustees and patrons, who have visited their schools with me for the first time in several years, say ‘We ought to have some dry wood to kindle with; I didn’t know as it was so smoky: we must get some new pipe; really, our stove is getting dangerous,’ etc. And some of the boys have relieved the embarrassment of their parents by saying, ‘It don’t smoke near so bad to-day as it does sometimes!’

“The principal reason why the stoves in our school-houses are so cracked and broken, and why the pipes are so rusty and open, lies in the circumstance that green wood, or that which is partially decayed and saturated with moisture, is used for fuel, instead of good seasoned wood, protected from the inclemency of the weather by a suitable wood-house. There are at least three reasons why this is poor policy. 1. It takes double the amount of wood. A considerable portion of the otherwise sensible heat becomes latent, in the conversion of ice, snow, and moisture into steam. 2. The steam thus generated cracks the stove and rusts the pipe, so that they will not last one half as long as though dry wood from a wood-house were used. 3. It is impossible to preserve an even temperature. Sometimes it is too cold, and at other times it is too warm, and this, with such means of warming, is unavoidable. Scores of teachers have informed me that, in order to keep their fires from going out, it was necessary to have their stoves constantly full of wood, and even to lay wood upon the stove, that a portion of it might be seasoning while the rest was burning. Aside from the inconvenience of a fluctuating temperature, this is an unseemly and filthy practice, and one that generates very offensive and injurious gases.

“Again: I have frequently heard the following and similar remarks: ‘the use of stoves in our school-houses is a great evil;’ ‘Stoves are unhealthy in our school-houses, or in any other houses,’ etc. This idea being somewhat prevalent, and stoves being generally used in our school-houses, their influence upon health becomes a proper subject for consideration.

“Combustion, whether in a stove or fire-place, consists of a chemical union of the *oxygen gas* of the atmosphere with *carbon*, the combustible part of the wood or coal used for fuel. Carbonic acid, the vitiating product of combustion, does not, however, ordinarily deteriorate the atmosphere of the room, but, mingling with the smoke, escapes through the stove-pipe or chimney.

"The stove, in point of economy, is far superior to the open fire-place as ordinarily constructed. When the latter is used, it has been estimated that nine-tenths of the heat evolved ascends the chimney, and only one-tenth, or according to Rumford and Franklin, one-fifteenth, is radiated from the front of the fire into the room. Four-fold more fuel is required to warm a room by a fire-place than when a stove is used. Oxygen is, of course, consumed in a like proportion, and hence, when the open fire-place is used, there is necessarily a four-fold greater ingress of cold air to supply combustion than where a stove is employed.

"And, what is of still greater importance, when a fire-place is used, it is impossible to preserve so even a temperature throughout the room as when a stove is employed. When a fire-place is used, the cold air is constantly rushing through every crevice at one end of the room to supply combustion at the other end. Hence the scholars in one part of the room suffer from cold, while those in the opposite part are oppressed with heat. The stove may be set in a central part of the room, whence the heat will radiate, not in one direction merely, but in all directions. In addition to this, as we have already seen, only one-fourth as much air is required to sustain combustion, on both of which accounts a much more even and uniform temperature can be maintained throughout a room where a stove is used than where a fire-place is employed.

"But whence, then, has arisen the prevailing opinion that stoves are unhealthy? There are two sources of mischief, either of which furnishes a sufficient foundation for this popular fallacy. The first has already been referred to, and consists merely in the almost total neglect of proper ventilation. The other lies in the circumstance that school-rooms are generally kept too warm.—In addition to the inconvenience of too high a temperature, the aqueous vapor existing in the atmosphere in its natural and healthful state, is dispersed, and the air of the room becomes too dry. The evil being seen, the remedy is apparent. Reduce the temperature of the room to its proper point, and supply the deficiency of aqueous vapor by an evaporating dish partially filled with pure water. If this is not done, the dry and over-heated air, which is highly absorbent of moisture in everything with which it comes in contact, not only creates a disagreeable sensation of dryness on the surface of the body, but in passing over the delicate membrane of the throat, creates a tickling, induces a cough, and lays the foundation for pulmonary diseases, especially when ventilation is neglected. The water in the evaporating dish should be frequently changed, and kept free from dirt and other impurities.—Care also should be taken not to create more moisture than the air naturally contains, otherwise the effect will be positively injurious.

The evil complained of is attributable mainly to the maintenance of too high a temperature.—Were a thermometer placed in many of our school-rooms—and a school-house should never be without one in every occupied department—instead of indicating a suitable temperature, say sixty-two or sixty-five degrees, or even a summer temperature, it would not unfrequently rise above blood-heat. The system is thus not only enfeebled and deranged by breathing an infectious atmosphere, but the debility thus arising is considerably increased in consequence of too high a temperature. The two causes combined eminently pre-dispose the system to disease. The change from inhaling a fluid poison at blood-heat, to inhaling the purer air without at the freezing point or below, is greater than the system can bear with impunity.

"A uniform temperature, which is highly important, can be more easily and more effectually maintained where a stove is employed, furnished with a damper, and supplied with dry, hard wood, than where a fire-place is used. In the former case the draft may be regulated, in the latter it cannot be. A great amount of air enters into combustion even where a stove is used. A greater quantity enters into the combustion where a fire-place is used, in proportion to the increased amount of wood consumed. Much of the heated air, also, where a fire-place is used, mingling with the smoke, passes out through the chimney, and its place is supplied by an ingress of cold air at the more distant portions of the room. There is hence not only a great waste of fuel, but a sacrifice of comfort, health, and life.

"But even where a stove is used there is a constant ingress of cold air through cracks and defects in the floor, doors, windows, and walls. * * * This evil, however, may be almost entirely obviated, as follows:

Immediately beneath the floor—and in case the school-house is two stories high, between the ceiling and the floor above—insert a tube from four to six inches in diameter, according to the size of the rooms, the outer end communicating with the external air, by means of an orifice in the under-pinning, or wall of the house, and the other, by means of an angle, passing upward through the floor beneath the stove. This part of the tube should be furnished with a register, so as to admit much or little air, as may be desirable. This simple arrangement will reverse the ordinary currents of air in a school-room. The cold air, instead of entering at the crevices in the outer part of the room, where it is coldest, enters immediately beneath the stove, where it is warmest. It thus moderates the heat immediately about the stove, and being warmed as it enters, and mingling with the heated air, establishes current toward the walls, and gradually finds its way out at the numerous crevices through which the cold air previously entered," &c.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

DETROIT, NOVEMBER, 1850.

NOTES BY THE WAY--No. 79.

BY THE EDITOR.

KALAMAZOO Co. FAIR.

On the 10th and 11th of October came off the fifth annual Fair of Kalamazoo county, which we had the privilege of attending. Great things in that line are always looked for from that quarter, but upon this occasion special calculations had been made for a magnificent display, and it was fairly enough made out, although not to the extent it would have been, had there been no counteracting agencies at work meanwhile.

In the first place, the whole region had been set agog to hear Gen. Cass, and many from other counties had made calculations to attend.—Meantime, the people of Kalamazoo were wide awake, and everything was in readiness for a great occasion.

But, just at this point, a train of counteracting influences set in, and it seemed, at one time, that their combined agency would go far to annihilate the whole concern. Close upon the heels of the report that Gen. Cass was to deliver the address, followed another that the cholera was in Kalamazoo, and *that*, false though it was, set every thing aback in the other counties, and even in Kalamazoo, to no inconsiderable extent.

And then, Edgar, in his public notice, set the days of the week and of the month at logger-heads with each other, beyond the possibility of reconciliation, one of them setting forth that the fair should commence on Wednesday, and the other on Thursday. This, however, was not his fault, but that of the almanac he consulted, which was made for some portion of the nineteenth century, but not for the year 1850, and had no business to lie where he could get hold of it.

And by the time the two days were fairly and unequivocally located, they were already upon us, and so was the rain, which came pattering down as though the drops had entered into an agreement with each other to fall as thick and as fast as they could, or else were in a strife, coming down headlong and any way. Well, it was sent by a benignant Providence, to refresh the thirsty earth, which was parched with drouth, inasmuch that the infant wheat crop was suffering greatly,

and would, in many instances, have perished in a few days more of destitution. Under these circumstances, the farmers were in a strait betwixt two, hardly knowing whether to laugh or cry.

Thus matters went on the first day—desolation reigned upon the fair grounds, nor scarcely less throughout the place, for the entire, live-long day.

The second day came, and so did the people, notwithstanding the weather continued cloudy and blustering, and threatened rain, though it "held up" most of the day. The number present was large, and the show was one of uncommon attractions, especially in the stock department. At no county fair have we seen so much good stock. The pure blood Devons of Gov. Ransom and Mr. Edgar, the high-born Durhams of Phillips, Bishop, Fraikes, and Milham, the superior grade Devons and Durhams of the Gilkies, and hosts of others were there. But we must not omit to mention those noble steers, five year old Durhams, of Judge Dykeman, of Prairie Ronde, estimated to weigh alive, 2,400 each, well formed and very fat, and those beautiful three year old steers of Smith, of Indian Fields.

Of horses there were several very fine specimens, but we only know the owners of two, viz: the finest formed two-year old we ever saw, belonging to Mr. Graham, of Three Rivers, and Moore's blood horse "Bucephalus," rather small in size, but very handsome and fleet, moving with the ease and agility of the antelope.

Of sheep there was a fine display, embracing the Gilkies', the Lovells', Milhams', Gov. Ransom's, &c. &c. The Lovells' had sixty-five pure blood merino bucks, in one pen, a very superior lot. Mr. Milham's buck lambs, which attracted so much attention last year, and which were supposed by some to have been pampered for the occasion, are now yearlings, and are quite as remarkable for size, beauty, and proportion, as they were then, having had, from the commencement, but ordinary keeping. They are pure blood merinoes, from Blakesley's flock, Connecticut, and are as square-built, and exhibit as perfect a development of parts, in their physical structure, as the most finished specimen of the Southdown, or Leicester, presenting a most desirable contrast to the slender, misshapen forms of too many merinoes, evidently of a frail constitution.—Gov. Ransom's are of the same general character, and were procured from the same source.

There some of the best specimens of swine, quite the best we have ever seen at any fair, State or County. A sow, and eight pigs belonging to Gov. Ransom, cannot be beaten. The pigs are about six months old, and would weigh 140 each, or more, small boned, compactly made, and easy to keep and to fat.

In the fowl department, Dr. Freeman, of course, bore off the palm. He exhibited thirteen varieties of his rare and beautiful birds, a finer collection, as a whole, than we had ever seen before, presenting a beauty of plumage, and stateliness of form and carriage, not easily matched.

Centrally located, was a large hall, in which were displayed the products of the fruit-yard and the garden, of the dairy and of the field, of the loom, the needle, the brush and the pencil—all creditable, and some of them superb.

In the farm-implement department, there was a good show of wagons, fanning-mills, plows, cultivators, drills, stump machines, &c. A steel plow, from Kenosha, Wisconsin, attracted considerable attention—being constructed for deep plowing, say ten or twelve inches.

Gen. Cass' Address.—At two o'clock, a dense crowd assembled around the stand to hear the address, extending farther back than the speaker's voice could be heard. The address was listened to with marked attention throughout, and was every way worthy the distinguished reputation of the speaker, being characterized alike for force and perspicuity of style, historical research, personal observation, comprehensiveness of views, lucid reasoning, and plain, practical deduction. It is soon to be issued in pamphlet form, and if possible, we will find room for it in the Farmer.

We have not seen the list of premiums awarded, except that embraced in the report on cattle. We heard the announcement, however, of the premiums on farms; for the best prairie farm, the premium was awarded to Andrew Y. Moore, of Prairie Ronde; and for the best opening farm, to Mr. Glynn, of the Kalamazoo House. We understood, also, that the Gilkies were awarded the premium for the best buck.

The report on cattle was as follows:

Devons—Best bull 3 years old: Wm H. Edgar; best cow, J. R. Glynn; best two years old bull, Gov. Ransom; best bull calf, Gov. Ransom; best two years old heifer, Gov. Ransom; best yearling heifer, Wm. H. Edgar.

Durhams.—Best bull, Edgar Phillips; second best, Joseph Fraikes; best cow, John R. Glynn;

best yearling bull, Joseph Fraikes; best two year old heifer, John Milham.

Native, grade, and mixed—Best bull, J. F. Gilkey; best bull calf, J. F. Gilkey; 2d best, J. N. Nichols; best milch cow, James Taylor; best two year old heifer, D. J. Smith; best heifer calf, Gov. Ransom.

Working oxen—Best pair, Philip Goodrich; 2d best, Isaac Vickery; best 3 years old steers, D. J. Smith; 2d best, John Milham.

Fat cattle—Best, E. B. Dykman.

Declining Premiums—Some who had capital stock on the ground, did not put it in for premiums, from the fact, as we understood, that they had previously participated largely in premiums. And Gov. Ransom remarked to us, that generally, those who have drawn the most premiums, had never called for them, but donated them to the Society; and yet these very persons had been accused by "the outsiders" of getting up these fairs for the sake of getting all the premiums, and all that. In fact, they had not only relinquished the premiums, but been at great sacrifices in getting up the fairs besides, without expecting any reward.

We must say that it was one of the best, if not the very best county fair we ever attended, notwithstanding all the unfavorable circumstances attending it. Our stay was certainly very pleasant. Being quartered at the hospitable mansion of Gov. Ransom, with Gen. Cass and Gov. Felch, that dismal day, which seemed to forebode a total failure of the fair, passed pleasantly away, devoted to politics, agriculture, and nonsense.

OTHER MATTERS.

Visit to Spring Brook—Not seeing our venerable friend, Gov. Throop, at the Fair, and learning, upon inquiry, that he had been sick, we felt a desire to visit him; and Gov. Ransom being like-minded, he harnessed up, the morning after the fair, and off we drove for Spring Brook.—The day was delightful, it being one of those mellow, sombre autumn days, whose unearthly influences play around the heart so divinely, waking into life all its better tendencies, and falling, with gently subduing power, upon its propensities to evil. To this effect, the livid hues of the death-struck foliage of the forest contribute not a little.

Arriving at "the Governor's" cottage, we were greeted at the door with his accustomed cordiality and good feeling, and were happy to find that his health was rapidly improving. After partaking of a sumptuous dinner, we took a stroll over a portion of his extensive domain.—First, we directed our steps to a fifty acre field of wheat, which his "neighbor Bunbury" had cleared, fenced, broken up, and put in for him, for a stipulated sum, and it was well and faithfully done. The trees, (which were girdled,) stood pretty thick upon the ground, and with ordinary

breaking, a large portion of the crop would have been lost, by reason of huge "balks" left about the trees. For instance, we once had a hundred and ninety acres broken up in a single field, stipulated to be done "in a workmanlike manner," but as we were not present to look to it, not three-fourths of the ground was broken up at all, the "balks" being frequently two or three rods long, each side of the tree. But not so with friend Bunbury, who was very careful to plow close up to the tree, so that scarce any ground at all was left unbroken. The grubs were all taken out, the dragging thoroughly done, and the seed evenly sown, the whole presenting an enviable specimen of a well executed job, which is certainly a rare thing under the sun. The field rises considerably toward the rear end, from which the view over it is very fine. In fencing it off, he had carried out a plan which he contemplated when we were there before, and which is worthy of imitation in like cases. Instead of placing the fence directly on the line between the wheat field and the forest, on two sides of the field, he set it eight rods back, thus including a strip of ungirdled timber, of that width, half way round the field, which will form a delightful retreat for stock from the heat of a summer sun.

Passing from his wheat field, we took a glance at his flock of sheep, merinoes—not the spindling, misshapen things we sometimes see, but put together and built up "in a workmanlike manner." A good proportion of them averaged four pounds to the fleece.

After a little more rambling, we took leave of Spring Brook, having enjoyed our visit greatly, only regretting that it was so brief.

Wonderful increase of population.—As we were passing a log hut, half a mile below Kalamazoo, Governor Ransom remarked that sixteen years ago, when he first came to the country, it was the trading post of Rix Robinson, (for the past two years a member of our State Senate, from Kent Co.,) for the purpose mainly of trading with the Indians, the territorial east and west road crossing the river at that point. At that time, he remarked, there were but 1700 inhabitants in what then constituted Kalamazoo county, embracing the territory now constituting the six counties of Kalamazoo, Allegan, Ottawa, Kent, Barry, and Ionia, together with the region north of Grand River, containing at present a population of forty or fifty thousand.

Kalamazoo, its manufactures, &c.—This most beautiful of all the beautiful villages of the west, is rapidly advancing in population and wealth, and is constantly developing new attractions. It is claimed for it, that the present census gives it rank next to Ann Arbor, among the villages upon the Central Railroad, in point of population. A large and handsome brick block has been erected the present season, and another, designed for a first class hotel, (which is much needed,) is in process of erection.

One mile down the river from Kalamazoo, is the largest pig iron establishment in the State, turning out, we think Gov. R. remarked, some fifty tons of pigs per week.

In immediate proximity to the village are no less than five flouring mills, two of them steam and three water mills, carrying, in the aggregate, thirteen run of stone, and capable of turning out some seven hundred barrels of flour daily, and yet much wheat has to be taken off by the Central railroad.

Michigan Plaster—Both Gov. Throop and Gov. Ransom had made trial of the Michigan plaster, and one of them spoke of it in comparison with the New York, and the other with the Ohio plaster, which they had used respectively, and both seemed to consider the Michigan plaster fully equal, if not superior, to either the New York or Ohio article.

The stock for profit—In a conversation with Dr. Ransom, (brother to the Gov.,) who is now a farmer, he remarked that it was of little use to attempt to make money out of common stock, for it would not pay—the outlay for keeping far overbalancing the avails. Every such animal was insolvent, and could never balance the account which stood against him, as would be manifest to any one who would take the trouble to foot up the debt and credit. None but blooded stock, he said, would throw the balance on the credit side of the ledger. We simply remark that the Dr. is not interested in blooded stock, but is just beginning to make purchases.

Wool-growing—the true test—Gov. Ransom truly remarked, that it was not the sheep of the largest carcass, of any breed, that was the most profitable, but the sheep that would produce the most wool on the least keep, and that frequently two small sheep would yield more wool, in proportion to their keep, than one large one. His own flock, this year, numbering 115, produced an average yield of over four pounds per fleece, which, at thirty-five cents per pound, (which was five cents per pound below its real value,) gave him, as the avails, an average of \$1.50 per fleece. We doubt whether there are many, or any, entire flocks in the State, embracing an equal number, that have beaten that.

Gov. R's farm—We have heretofore spoken of the farming operations of Gov. R. as being of a high order. We were gratified to find that they have been crowned with success, and that he is still making progress, elevating his standard higher and higher. Although his land is of the very first order for fertility, a leading object with him is, to pursue a system by which it may be constantly enriched, instead of being impoverished, as by the usual system. To this end, he has adopted a system of rotation and manuring, as follows:—wheat, clover, corn—covering the land, previously to the corn crop, with all the manure he can collect about the village, turning under clover, and plowing deep, and he finds his account in it.

Upon one side of his farm, adjacent to Portage River, which empties into the Kalamazoo at this point, is a marsh containing twenty-five acres, which he has drained and converted into a beautiful English meadow, which produces some two tons of the best quality of hay to the acre.

His fences are all high and substantial, and every rail in its place, and his grounds are clean and handsome. The two fields on each side of his house, present a spectacle of rural beauty not often surpassed, being devoted to pasture, and the burr oaks, in their native state, being scattered all over them, about as far apart as apple trees are ordinarily set, only in their native irregularity of position. They also adorn, in like manner, the intervening avenue which leads to the village, and through which the cars may be seen at the depot, from his house.

Those grubs—As some have contended that sheep cannot be depended upon as grub-extermi- nators, except by putting a great many of them upon a very small spot of ground, we were particular to inquire in reference to the case stated in a communication from Gov. R., published in the Farmer some two years back. The field referred to, contained fifteen acres, and the grubs were remarkably thick in many parts of it, stocking the ground completely. By his account of it, few fields are so badly infested. He said it took about a hundred sheep three years to kill them entirely out. If so, then that number of sheep would exterminate the grubs from double the number of acres, in the same time, standing no thicker than they ordinarily do.

PREMIUM ESSAY ON WHEAT-GROWING.—Repeated calls have been made upon us for the publication of the Essay on wheat-growing, for which the committee awarded us the premium, at the late State Fair. We suppose it to be the property of the State society. We conclude, however, that their object in offering the premium, was to draw forth information which might be available to the people, and for the gratification of our friends, and in the hope of its doing good, we may be induced to give it in the Farmer, in a month or two, should it not be thought inexpedient to anticipate its publication in the Transactions of the Society.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.—We learn that there has been a greater accession of students to the classes of this institution, this term, (the first of the year,) than at any previous one. The Medical department has gone into operation with the most flattering prospects, sixty young men having connected themselves with it.

Transportation of Plaster, upon the Central Railroad.—It is desirable that the facilities for obtaining plaster should be such as to place it within reach of every farmer in the State. Upon the Central Railroad, we learn, only half price is charged upon it, reckoning it in second class freight. The freight to the farthest point on the road, amounts to about \$3.25 per ton, which added to the cost here, \$7.00 per ton, would bring it at only \$10.25, and less in proportion, at intermediate points. But it is not long since it was \$12.00 per ton in this city. At the present rates, our farmers can well afford to make a liberal use of the article—and they will find their account in it.

Fowls! Fowls!—Great disappointment was felt by many that Messrs. Dougall & Freeman did not exhibit their fowls at the State Fair, as they had expected to have an opportunity to make purchases. Several individuals at Flint were among the number, and they want Dougall to say how they can get at his fowls, he being the nearest of the two.

Seedling Apples.—We have received some seedling apples from the tree of Mr. Abram Clark, of Brownstown, which are of rare excellence. They are about the size of the "snow apple," a little darker red, a little ovate, and of a richer flavor than that favorite apple. He calls it the "Clark apple."

Lectures of Prof. Johnston, Edinburgh. We are glad to learn that these lectures, delivered before the New York State Agricultural Society, and the members of the New York Legislature, last winter, nine in number, have been published in book form by C. M. Saxton, 129 Fulton street, N. Y.. They are designed to show the connection between scientific and practical agriculture, a theme upon which the learned and gifted lecturer is entirely at home. Pity that a volume so richly laden could not be in the hands of every farmer in the country. 220 pages—price 50 cents, mail edition; 75 cents in cloth.

Michigan vs. Ohio.—All reports agree that the Ohio State Fair at Cincinnati, was hardly equal to the Michigan State Fair, at Ann Arbor, notwithstanding our Ohio friends had good weather, and we bad. See Mr. Homan's account of the matter, in the present number. Dr. Kennicut, of Illinois, gave us a similar verbal account.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF MR. BROOKS.

The following extract of a letter from Mr Brooks, in answer to one addressed to him by S G. Pattison Esq., of Marengo, Cal. county, in reference to the transportation of stock and produce to and from our next State Fair, upon the Central Railroad, free of charge, and of passengers at half price, will be hailed as opening a new era in the history of our State Agricultural Society, famous as it already is, under all its disadvantages, for the greatness of its achievements. Mr. B. says:

"With the hope of promoting our mutual interest, in aiding the Society to develop the resources of our State, and that the experiment will satisfy the Directors that the interests of the company are promoted by such a policy, it will transport upon its road to and from the next State fair, all stock, and other articles for exhibition, free of charge, with as little delay as may be practicable, and passengers at the same reduced rates as heretofore."

TIME TO CUT TIMBER.

For the Michigan Farmer.

BULL PRAIRIE, Barry Co., Mich., }
September 22d, 1850. }

Mr. Isham:

Sir: I saw in the September number of the Michigan Farmer, an inquiry of Mr. Church, as to the best time to cut hickory timber. As far as my observation goes, February is the best time to cut timber of any kind. I notice that timber which was cut last June, is quite sap-rotten at this time; besides, trees that are deadened in the summer, or while they are growing, rapidly decay, and the reason is this: trees that are felled while the sap is passing up, are full of moisture, and this moisture must be entirely evaporated, or dried out of the timber, or else decay is certain; while timber that is cut in winter is free from sap, and therefore less liable to decay. In hickory timber that is cut in the summer, I have noticed a little grub that eats the sap of the timber full of small holes, and these retain the water, which causes a speedy decay.

P.S. Excuse me, dear sir, this being the first time that I ever undertook to do the like in my life, but I take great interest in the Farmer, and I think farmers should observe and get the right of things, and know the right time for doing them.*

Yours, &c.,

PLOW-BOY.

* We are glad "Plow-boy" has taken up the pen, and hope he will never shrink from a free expression of his opinion, come they in conflict with whom they may. The question as to the

best time for cutting timber, is a mooted one, and seems still to remain unsettled. The true reason, however, why hickory becomes so soon worm-eaten, or mildewed, is the one we adduced, viz: that after the growth of the tree has ceased for the season, its pores are all filled with starch, where it remains until the frost is out in the spring, when it is brought into requisition as food for the tree. This starch, meanwhile, furnishes delicious food for worms, and hence the result.

The facts adduced by "Plow-boy," in reference to the speedy decay of timber cut in summer, are in opposition to the views of a great many very shrewd, wide-awake people, who profess to have arrived at a different conclusion. Will those of our readers who know anything about the matter, either from experience or observation, tell what they know, through the Farmer?—Ed.

For the Michigan Farmer.

MICHIGAN.

Sweet home of the exile! we dearly do love thee,

Thou land where fair Freedom triumphantly reigns,
And liberty's eagle is floating above thee,

Thy sons are not subject to tyranny's chains.

Thy lakes are like diamonds, all set in thy bosom,

And they've often been crossed by Indian's canoe;
Relieved by the rush and the pond lily's blossom,

The eye of the traveler is charmed with the view.

In thy wild wood are scenes, O how rich and enchanting!

The loveliest that Nature could strew o'er the plain;

To bathe in thy rivers the wild deer is panting,

And then pants to return to thy forests again.

O where are the red men, the sons of the forest,

That used to roam over thy beautiful plain?

Was not the old home of their fathers the dearest?

O shall they ne'er visit their country again?

Return now again, O thou wild son of nature,

Why wander away from thine own native shore?

Take unto thy bosom that kind-hearted Savior,

And dwell with the white man and God, evermore.

To thee I return now, loved theme of my story,

Assist me, ye muses, in singing her praise,

Arise in thy might, ho! arise in thy glory,

Astonish the world as upon thee they gaze.

On the north proud Superior his surges are heaving,

As he fearlessly buffets the rock-bounded shore,

An offering unto thee, fair land, he is giving,

As he raises his voice o'er the wild tempest's roar.

Lake Michigan comes from the West far to meet thee!

While Erie's glad tribute is laid at thy feet, [thee,

And Huron's sweet isles with their soft homage greet

Where the gods might have chosen their summer retreat.

A. M.

White Lake, Sept., 1850.

LENAAWEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Agricultural Fair which took place in this village on Thursday and Friday last, was all, or more, than the most sanguine anticipated. The attendance was numerous, there being at no time less than 2000 persons on the ground. The interest manifested speaks well for the agriculturists of Lenawee county. The articles presented for exhibition far exceeded those of last year, both in quality and quantity. Every class of productive labor was well represented. More interest was felt in the exhibition of live stock, perhaps, than anything else: and if we may be permitted to risk our judgment, we should say that here was to be found a greater deficiency than in any other department of the Fair. True, really good specimens were not wanting—specimens which would reflect credit on the agriculturists of any State—but they were not so numerous as could be desired, nor so numerous as they will be, a few years hence. The attention which our farmers are beginning to bestow upon their breeds of stock, will insure material improvement at future exhibitions.

In farming implements and articles of domestic manufacture, the show was much better and more satisfactory. In these departments, Lenawee county might confidently risk competition with any county in the State. But it is upon horticulture that she may be proud to stake her reputation. In the size, variety, and excellence of fruits and vegetables, we doubt whether the farmers of our county can be excelled. We certainly never saw better specimens than we have seen at the horticultural exhibitions here, during the summer, or than we saw at the fair last week. We also heard the same remark made by many who have often attended fairs in this State and at the east.—*Watch Tower.*

KENT Co. FAIR.

Our County Fair came off Tuesday. The attendance of our yeomanry and their families was large; the exhibition of farm products and of stock was good, and evidence in all respects manifested of the growing interest in the noble art of agriculture.

The above is from the Grand Rapids Inquirer. The Secretary of the society, however, Mr. D. Hatch, calls it the Grand River Valley Agricultural Society, in a communication published in the same paper, and says:

The annual fair of the Grand River Valley Agricultural Society was held in the City of Grand Rapids, on the 15th inst. The affairs of this Society, from the attendance and other demonstrations, show a decided increase of interest felt in the community. The exhibition of articles was much larger, and the specimens showed an improvement worthy of notice.

MONROE CO. AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

We give to-day the reports of the several committees at the county fair, and we doubt not, as they embrace the premiums awarded, with other information, that they will be read with much interest by all; for all seem to take a deep interest in the prosperity of the Society, and are proud of the displays made of the agricultural taste and resources of the county, as exhibited at the two annual gatherings of 1849 and 1850. They were such as to establish for the county of Monroe a high reputation as one of the best, for farming purposes, in this or any of the western States, and such as to ensure continued interest and success to the County Agricultural Society. With in a few days we have heard many farmers, who have not yet taken any interest in the County Society, express the opinion that its organization and object were useful, as now clearly indicated, and that they will be found among its hearty supporters, and ready to enter the lists of competitors another year.

The unfavorable weather on the second day of the fair, prevented the attendance of hundreds anxious to be present, but the number was large. The address of the President, L. Sacket, Esq., at the close, was listened to by a full house, and was well received as able and appropriate to the cause and the occasion. A copy was requested for publication.—*Monroe Commercial.*

CALHOUN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR.

The Second annual fair of this society came off yesterday in this place. The attendance far exceeded that at the last fair, and was nearly or quite equal to any gathering ever seen in Marshall. A large tent was erected in front of the Marshall House, which, with two large rooms in the house, was used for the exhibition of agricultural and horticultural productions, manufactures, fancy and domestic articles.

The exhibition here was truly worth seeing, and the manner in which the rooms were decorated did honor to the ladies of Calhoun county, and the articles displayed, many of them, attested their industry, taste, and skill.

The cattle yard was on the Ketchum farm, north of the village, and contained many noble specimens. On the whole, the fair was a great improvement upon that of last year.

The address, by Hon. J. D. Pierce, was listened to with marked attention. It was practical, well written, and well delivered.—*Expounder.*

OAKLAND Co. FAIR.—We learn that the Oakland Co. Fair went off well the first day, but that it was so rainy on the second day, that but few were in attendance—even the address was not delivered. On the first day, the attendance is

represented as having been large, and the exhibition of stock, implements, fruits, vegetables, domestic manufactures, embracing the nice things of the ladies, &c., as being highly creditable to that county, the first in the State, in population and agricultural products. Their premium list ranges from fifty cents to \$15. We are gratified to see that the Executive Committee exhibited their gallantry in appointing ladies on two or three of the committees. Some of the County Societies have done the same, an example worthy the imitation of the State Society.

Macomb Co. Fair.—We learn that the friends of agricultural improvement were highly gratified with the results of their first fair held at Utica on the 9th and 10th ult., the attendance being very large, very much exceeding the expectations of all, and the exhibition being highly satisfactory. We have neither received, nor seen any account of it, and of course can only speak of it in general terms.

For the Michigan Farmer.

SMALL THINGS.

DRIVING CATTLE.

I find that many people have much trouble in driving cattle while not in the yoke, which can all be avoided by a little training. For this purpose, my plan is to take them all together, cows, oxen, young cattle, and all, and drive them up and down the road where there is a fence on both sides, so they cannot get away, and if one falls back, or steps aside, let him feel the whip sharply, until he comes into the ranks. Let this be repeated often, when we have leisure in the winter for instance, until they will all start off at the word. Then they may be taken into a field, or in the woods, and managed in the same way.—They should never be allowed to go slow, lest they stop to feed, and an extra exertion be required to start them again.

HARROWING.

In performing this simple act, I find that there are various methods, and some chance for improvement. Some go around a piece, as in plowing; others turn short at the ends, and follow their track back again.

I have learned a new plan, which is, to go around a piece, but go the opposite way from what we would in plowing, which gives several advantages:

Harrowing is frequently done with young oxen, and more than one pair, in which case the driver has to go by the side, and in this way he has the harrowed land to walk on, which is much smoother. He also has the edge of the land between him and his team, where he can see it much better than if it was on the off side of the team. In going the other way, oxen are sometimes inclined to work off upon the smooth ground, but in this way they will not do so, having the rough ground on the right hand and the driver on the left.

A short time since, I had occasion to do some work of this kind on new land, in company with a small boy who managed a pair of old oxen; and by letting him go forward, it brought me immediately behind his harrow, so that I could assist him in case of difficulty, and also give him some direction about driving.

With much respect,

Your humble servant,

AUSTIN HENRY.

For the Michigan Farmer.

ON POULTRY.

BY DR. M. FREEMAN.

(Concluded.)

I find that writers of much experience, (and I will quote Brown, and Samuel Allen, whom I consider high authorities,) agree with me, that the game fowl possesses many valuable properties, and wherever there is a dash of that blood, we find a hardy breed, valuable for eggs and the table.—They also recommend a cross of the game on the Dorking, to perpetuate their value; and the latter writer, after *fairly testing* the Cochin China, Shanghae, great Malay, and other monstrous breeds, says he is "free to say, they are not profitable, and that the Dorking is a fowl, all things considered, much to be preferred to all others for profit." He also notices the Dominico fowl very favorably, as coming more and more into repute.

Allow me to add a word more, in regard to my old favorites, the Kent county hens, half game, described as my first yard, which I fancy has a sprinkling of the white Poland, though they do not equal the famous "Giles hen," nor those told of in some far-off country, where each hen lays three eggs a day, nor even Queen Victoria's famous Cochin China fowls; but I will state that I yard twenty of my pullets, and during parts of April and May I obtained from them frequently twenty eggs per day, and no day less than eighteen, averaging nineteen per day. However, a judicious cross is necessary to perpetuate their productiveness, which I shall first make with a Dorking, and then that progeny with the game again.

I have now two hundred chickens in all, and shall continue to breed them during the summer, and shall take much pleasure in exhibiting them to all who may please to call; and should any one wish to make up a choice poultry yard, I think I can supply them, and at reasonable prices, too. Many persons, after seeing my yards, have engaged a supply of chickens, which I have no doubt, with the necessary attention, will prove all that has been said of them.

Kalamazoo, June, 1850.

For the Michigan Farmer.

THE BEAN CROP—POTATOES, &c.

Mr. Isham:

In your Notes-by-the-Way, page 310, you call the attention of farmers to the bean crop. I planted two acres, from the fifteenth to the twentieth of June, when the frost came about the first of October, they were the most healthy and prosperous plants that ever you saw, and more thickly set with pods than any crop of any kind that ever I raised. Had they got ripe before the frost killed them, I have no doubt but there would have been fifty bushels. The corn was planted on the first day of June, and although it lay in the ground some time, because of the drouth, it all got fully ripe a week or ten days before the frost came. This teaches us to plant beans as early as corn, and next year I intend to plant mine before.

Our potatoes were planted on the right soil, fine gravel and sand. They did not receive proper attention, on account of sickness, and were hoed but once; they are a good ordinary crop, all perfectly sound—no appearance of decay. Our neighbor planted on the rich bottom lands at the foot of the hill, not a quarter of a mile distant.—They are much affected with the rot—part of the seed was the same.

P.S. You invite us to state our difficulties.—We find it impossible to improve our stock any where about Mt. Clemens, for the simple reason that we have nothing but common stock among us, and those persons who deal in stock have nothing but the "commonest of the common." Last season, our county had a premium bull, but he was twenty-five miles from us, which made it impracticable for us to avail ourselves of him. I have good stock for the common kinds, but it is impossible to get any higher till we have some imported kinds brought among us. Will any one inform me who has any calves of approved breeds for sale, and at what price? C.

Powers' Greek Slave.—This wonderful work of art, celebrated in both hemispheres, as one of the highest achievements of human genius, and which reflects upon an American citizen a renown more enduring than the marble of which it is composed, is now, for a few days on exhibition in this city, at Egner's saloon on Jefferson avenue.

Entering the saloon, you approach the figure, silent, subdued, wondering. There it stands, in meek, pensive beauty, and with a truthful sweetness of expression, which flings a charm upon the beholder, and holds him in wrapped admiration. It cannot speak, but it seems as though it would, if spoken to—nor breathe, and yet you sometimes fancy that it does—nor feel, though you involuntarily look to see its chest heaving with emotion.

The following article, being crowded out of the Educational Department, is, in consequence, inserted here.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Hadley, Oct. 18th, 1850.

Mr. Isham:

Sir:—Having let my thoughts run at leisure for a while, on the subject of Education, I concluded to pen them down. I am proud to say, that much effort has been made in this our glorious republic to raise the standard of education. How many intelligent men and women have faithfully considered this subject; and books of great value are flooding our country, from amongst which, the best are selected for our common schools, for these youth of our land are assembled "to acquire that knowledge which we most admire."

We have now a noble selection of books; but permit me to say a few words in regard to reading. Our standard text books for reading (i. e. Sanders' Series) are worthy of the station they occupy; beginning with the primer, for those who have just learned to lisp the A B C, and rising gradually higher and higher, with marks for emphasis, inflection, modulation, etc., they are just what we want, but when we have learned all this, we want to reduce it to practice in common works; therefore I think it would be well to have another book to follow this series; a book which will present to the scholar a large variety of manner and style, and also at the same time teach them lessons which will be useful to them in their future vocations, and thus, according to the old adage, "hit two birds with one stone." I know of no book more appropriate than the Michigan Farmer, as most of the young men of our State intend to become farmers; this would be an excellent work for them; then there is the Horticultural Department for those who intend to follow that branch; the Educational for those who intend to become teachers; the Ladies' Department for all our sex; and might not Mechanics have a small department in this paper also*; then we should have a book adapted to the future wants of all, of both sexes. Those young men who intend to become teachers, or mechanics, and even young ladies, may and should take much interest in Agriculture and Horticulture. Then why may not the Michigan Farmer be introduced into our common schools, as a reading book? I should be happy if these few remarks provoke an investigation of this subject.

AMANDA.

* We had a Mechanic's Department, but blotted it out, because the mechanics did not sustain it by contributions. If they choose to come forward and do so, we will re-establish it. The educational department has rather flagged of late, and the friends of the cause in this State must make a rally if they wish it kept up.—Ed.

Horticultural.

THE BLACK WART UPON PLUM TREES.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. Isham:

The first I knew of those black warts upon plum trees, was in New Jersey. A nest made its appearance on the trunk of a young and promising tree, about half-way between the branches and the ground, and as it was the hope and pride of the family, great sympathy was manifested on its account, for it had ceased to thrive. Near it stood another, two years younger, that soon equaled it in size, but just as our hopes of a crop of fruit from it were about to be realized, these nests and black warts made their appearance in its branches; it cast its fruit, and with the other, dwindled away, no remedy being used to revive them, or to remove the cause of the decay.

From these, the infection soon spread into the old trees, which began to drop their fruit when about half-grown, and in a few years they ceased to bear. As we were engaged in manufacturing, in which we made it our rule that none should excel us, we could not give that attention to horticulture which it deserved; but, about this time, we had a visit from a friend, of Orange county, N. Y., who was a practical farmer, and who told us that his plum trees had been affected in the same way, and stopped bearing. He said he carefully trimmed off every limb that was affected, and pared off the warts that were on the trunk.

After he had done this, he thought there might be worms in them, that would leave the trimmings and return to the trees. He carefully gathered up all, and burned them. His trees assumed a thrifty state, and were at that time laden with a great crop of fruit, and ready to break down under the weight.

I followed the example of our friend—trimmed the tree of every affected branch, and pared the warts off the trunk, till I came to the solid and unaffected wood, and painted all the wounds with whitewash mixed in turpentine, which had a tendency to destroy any worms that might remain. The trees revived and bore some fruit, but they had been neglected so long that they never fully recovered.

I have no doubt, however, that if this means were put in practice when the warts first make their appearance, it will restore the affected trees, and prevent the spreading of the distemper. If no preventive is used, it will soon destroy the entire stock of plum trees from a farm.

J. S. C.

REMARK: The above is in correspondence with what we have repeatedly taught upon the subject.—Ed.

SAVING SEEDS—PROPAGATION OF PEARS—SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. Isham:

Dear Sir: In a former communication on the subject of saving grafts, (scions) &c., among other things, I mentioned that I was then budding trees from the buds of scions cut from November to March, intermediately, and that I would give an account of the result. I now hasten, with pleasure, to announce, to such as may be curious to know, my entire success.—Scarcely a bud has failed; the budding was done from 10th to 15th August.

Now, sir, this is with me quite an achievement, though it may be an old subject to the more experienced, but I am satisfied that there are many "green 'uns" besides myself, to whom a knowledge of the fact will be useful, *i. e.* that scions may be cut and preserved intermediately for half the year, and budded into your trees at a proper time, of such choice varieties as you may have placed your mind upon, while, on the other hand, if, when budding time arrives, you have got to go a few, and perhaps a hundred miles, for buds of the varieties desired, the experience of us all goes to show, that we must do without them—for with the industrious (and none others should have fruit) it is a busy time of year, and it gets put off for "a more convenient season," and much is lost to the individual and the world, for want of choice fruits.

By-the-way, why may not peach scions be saved in the same manner?

While writing, let me say a word about the propagation of pears. The time was, with myself, (and is, perhaps, with the majority,) when I thought that to undertake to raise pear trees, in view of eating fruit myself from them, was anticipating many years of life, and a life full of days, even into the whitening of the locks.

Well, a few years ago—I think six—I obtained two pear sprouts, of one summer's light growth. I budded them, and took pretty good care of them, and last year one of them furnished me with a dozen of the best pears I ever ate. This year the two bore, and furnished me near 1 1-2 bu. of fine fruit; and two other trees, a year younger, (grafts,) have given me a sample of fine fruit.

A word more, and I close. Several years ago, I was in my neighbor's (Mr. Cook) nursery, in budding time, when he showed me some dozen or two pear slips, from grafts in the spring, varying from 12 to 18 inches high, and all had recently died and turned black, but one, and that was badly wilted—(one of his choicest varieties.) I suggested his budding it into some other tree, to save the variety; he said, if I would

do it I should be welcome; so I selected and bo't a pear tree, as high as my shoulders, and put in the dying buds—they lived. Two were broken out the following summer—the third is still growing. Result: the variety saved; the slip from which the buds were taken, died.

Again, one year ago, I obtained from Videto's nursery, in this county, seven or eight varieties of young pear trees—planted them carefully, in large holes filled with surface soil and well rotted manure, mixed. They are all doing well but one, the Golden Burea of Bilboa, which has not leaved out at all, though it looks fresh enough, say like a tree in March. Well, in August I feared I should lose it, so I took off a few buds from the top—it had had a rank, stocky growth last year. At each bud was a large swell, or protuberance, making them appear very clumsy and large to put in, forming quite a clump. However, I put them into growing pear stocks, and they have all done well, without an exception; so I hope to save the variety.

Now, sir, can any one point out the difficulty with this last young tree, that it should remain one whole year without leaving out or dying?—It was planted last October, the same day, and in the same manner, as eight or ten others, of similar size—the current summer's growth, from graft or bud—and will it continue to live, and leave out next spring? The cause and remedy I should like to learn. The root was as good as the rest, so far as I know, and it looked as lively in the spring, and still does, except that it lacks the leaves. But enough for the present.

Respectfully yours,

J. T. WILSON.

Jackson, Oct. 6th.

For the Michigan Farmer:

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Friend Isham:

You will oblige me, and no doubt many of your subscribers, by answering the following questions:

1st—At what age of the fruit does the curculio attack the plum?*

2d—What advantage is there in plowing green sward, and laping the furrows two or four inches?†

3d—Where can a three or four horse plow be obtained, that will cut and turn flat 16 or 18 inches, and go nine or ten inches deep?‡

4th—What prospect is there of a poor man's becoming richer, that chews tobacco, and says he is not able to subscribe for your very interesting paper?§

Another club before long.

Yours, truly,

WM. DOUGHERTY.

Berrien Springs, Oct. 3d, '50.

† We know of no one better qualified to answer this question than Mr. Dougherty himself, judging from the conversation we lately had with him upon the subject, and therefore we conclude his object must be to elicit something for the benefit of others. Mr. D. well and truly remarked, that in laping greensward furrows there was, of necessity, quite a vacancy left beneath each furrow thus turned up—that, in a dry time, the earth would dry up and not decompose, and in a wet time the grass would grow up between the furrows; and that, whether wet or dry, a team passing over it with a harrow, or otherwise, would break through. Hence sward land should be so plowed that the furrows will lie flat.—Ed.

‡ D. O. & S. Penfield, of this city, say that they can furnish such a plow, (Starbuck's, No. 8,) but that Mr. Dougherty has got to find the team, three good yoke of oxen being required. The price of the plow, full rigged, with wheel, coulter, clevis, and extra point, is eighteen dollars. They have sold their last, but can order more at any time.—Ed.

§ Perhaps it might savor of immodesty for us to expatiate upon this point, but our private opinion is, that the prospect would not be a very flattering one.—Ed.

TEXAS, FRUIT-DRYING, EVAPORATION, &c.

For the Michigan Farmer.

CLINTON, Macomb Co., Oct. 10, '50.

Mr. Isham:

Sir: One of your correspondents makes inquiry in the last number of the Farmer, for "some kind of fixture for drying fruit." I can tell you what I know about the matter, and perhaps that will suffice till we have a better. I have met with no kind of fixture in any of the northern or western states, nor even in all New England; but in Texas they have a fixture that greatly facilitates the work of drying their peaches.

As the country produces that fruit in great abundance, and as the trees come to bearing much sooner than any other kind of fruit, it is in great use among the Texans. Coffee, hoeecake, jerked meat and stewed peaches, form a perfect and entire inventory of every table, morning, noon and night. Sweet potatoes, also, are much used.—Their manner of drying the fruit is as follows: They erect a large platform of flat stone, from six to ten feet wide, as large as they can get the stone, and from twelve to fifteen feet long, and locate it where it will have all the power of the sun's rays. On this platform they spread the fruit, after removing the pits. Under the stone platform is a large furnace, where they keep up a good fire, and the heat of the stone and the rays of the sun cause the fruit to dry very fast.

This might be impracticable in these northern countries, or at least unprofitable. At the season

* As soon as the fruit begins to form.—Ed.

of drying fruit in these countries, the rays of the sun are very weak, and the weather very unsettled. In Texas, at the season of drying fruit, the weather is clear and settled, the rays of the sun there are as strong as they are here in June; everything is as dry as a drouth, and there is nothing to interfere with them in the work.

From what experience I have had in evaporating water in the solar rays, I think it quite impracticable to form any kind of a fix in the northern States that will be of any service. We must commit that work to the ever attentive care of female industry, whose watchfulness will "improve each shining hour."

When I was engaged in paper making, we made a very thick kind of paper that we dried in the sun, by spreading it out on the grass in the morning. The sheets were from half to three-fourths of an inch thick, when they came from the machine, and contained a great deal of water. A good day in June would dry one of those sheets, but in the season of drying fruit we would have to spread them out three or four days, perhaps a week, so faint were the rays of the sun in comparison to those of June.

We erected a platform of blue flag-stone inside, on which we tried the experiment of drying in rainy weather. It was, in fact, similar to the platforms in Texas, although we had not sun there then. But they did not answer the purpose, although we resorted to every artificial means that we could invent, and our mill's crew enjoyed great reputation for their ingenuity, especially the old gentleman, but all to no purpose. We learned to appreciate the value of the sun's rays, for the unaccountable power he possessed in evaporating water.

Do the rays of the sun operate with equal power in evaporating water from the surface of the ocean that they do on mud puddles, on land?—What becomes of this water? C.

For the Michigan Farmer.

FLORAL HILL, Oct. 18th, 1850.

Mr. Editor:

I forward you a pumpkin, weighing 57½ lbs, as a specimen of what can be done in this line in Redford. I beg you to accept, and make such use of it as you think proper.*

I wish you, or some of your numerous correspondents, to inform me whether mulching young apple trees with saw dust, say one load to four or five trees, would be beneficial, the trees growing among grass or clover; and if beneficial, will the trees thrive as well as if the ground were cultivated?†

YOUNG FARMER.

* A whapper, truly—now for the pumpkin pies!—Ed.

† Yes, it would be a great benefit, and far better for the trees than if the ground were cultivated and the trees not mulched.—Ed.

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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 Hiram L. Miller, Saginaw.
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 Lewis A. Leland, St. Joseph, Colon.
 John B. Bloss, Shiawassee, Shiawassee.
 Fitz H. Stevens, Van Buren, Paw Paw.
 Mark Norris, Washtenaw, Ypsilanti.
 Phineas Homan, Wayne, Detroit.

A resolution of thanks was passed to Gov. Ransom, the late President, and to the Executive Committee of the present year. Gov. R. was re-nominated for the office and would have received an unanimous vote for it, but he declined serving. He has been the President of the Society for two years past, and has done much active labor. He has made a capital officer, and we regret his declination.

WHEAT CROP IN ENGLAND.

We have the Mark Lane Express of 23d of September, before us, and also a printed circular, brought by the last steamer. Both agree in stating that the crops will be short. We extract from the circular:

In that part of the country where the wheat crop proved less deficient than in some other sections, the ear is not properly filled; in a large proportion of the sets a blight struck one row, so that you will find only two or three grains, where, if the ear had only been full fed, and supported without blight to maturity, you would have found eight or ten grains. I reckon that from this cause alone—for the effect is general, as far as England is concerned—you must make up your mind to a deficiency, compared with the abundant crops of 1842, of at least one-sixth.

There has not been in England a season for twenty years in which the diseases in the wheat crop were so various, so extensive, or so general. The mildew, the smut, the red gum, and the mildew, have appeared more or less, in most counties of England. The two first may be passed over as being of partial range and comparatively unimportant in effect. The red gum, or, as it is termed in some counties, the red robin, may be found in all seasons; but in no former year, for a long period of years, has it ever been so general or so destructive as in the year 1850. Many farmers will tell you that it has destroyed one half of their wheat crop. Such extreme cases, however, must be rare. There can be no doubt of

the extent and of the destructive nature of the disease upon the wheat crop of the year 1850.

For the Michigan Farmer.

CARRIAGE-MAKING IN MICHIGAN.

And now, since Michigan excels in the wood work, and has the material at home, why can she not compete with the east in carriage making?—Why cannot some enterprising man set up a shop in this western State—make, trim, finish his carriages, and expose them for sale? I answer, because he has not that encouragement here that he has in those eastern towns. *There* the people are acquainted with that man's worth, and he finds himself in a community that look upon him with confidence and respect. *There* he can buy his iron, his paint, his trimmings, and what he has need of, on a respectable credit; but here he cannot. Here he must pay cash for every article he buys, and at a high price, too. He must pay all his men, and every week, too; but if a man wants a carriage, he will scorn to pay for it when finished, but when he goes to the east he has to pay a handsome instalment when he gives the order, and a full assurance that the balance will be forthcoming as per agreement, or his order will not be countenanced.

A man may get up a first class railroad car, in Newark, with the same outlay of cash that we have to advance to get up a finished buggy here, and when he sells his car he will realize a handsome profit on it, and immediate pay, while we are put off with a pittance, and never get that.

I have clearly shown that Michigan is not behind any other place for facilities for carriage making; and there are many enterprising citizens ready to go into it, if they only find countenance from their fellow citizens at home.—Smiths may be procured and trimmers are ready to come. We have plenty of timber, as good as need to be, and can put in operation as handsome machinery as any eastern town, but our work must be known and appreciated; we must have the same credit that they do at Newark & Troy; and we must have the same protection of our rights by the magistrate and the civil law.

I have now on hand a large file of bills, for repairing carriages, which are altogether neglected by the debtors. I have applied to every magistrate in the community for their aid, but all refuse it—none of them dare to grant me a summons. The mocking abuse practiced on me by T—, the dissimulation of S—, the decline of H—, and the absolute refusal of magistrates in the adjoining towns, leaves me without any means of protection. These are bills for repairing carriages, and not against yeomen.

And now, to conclude, if any gentleman wishes a carriage, and can find no one in Buffalo to receive his order, he is respectfully informed that he can be accommodated by applying to his

Ob't serv't,

JOHN S. CAMPBELL

ABOUT CATTLE—DURHAM AND DEVON CROSS.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. Isham:

Dear Sir: Allow me, for the benefit of your readers, and breeders of cattle, to give an extract from a work published by an association of gentlemen and breeders of blooded stock in England, called "Youatt on Cattle," with colored plates, which embraces a history of the different breeds, describing their shapes, and how the different breeds may be known by their horns, &c. The writer says:

"Whenever improved short horns have been crossed on other cattle, their superior quality is equally manifest in respect to dairy qualifications as in every other respect." In proof of this, Youatt makes an extract from the 27th No. of the British Magazine, as follows: "When giving an account of my two-year-old steer, you also gave an extract of my letter on the advantage of crossing cows of the different breeds, with improved short horn (Durham) bulls, and in confirmation of this opinion, not hastily adopted, but the result of several years' practical experience, and a close attention to the experiments of several friends during the last seventeen years, I send you the portrait, and a short account of a two year old Durham and Devon heifer of mine, lately slaughtered, with a few brief statements of the advantages derived from this system, by several of my personal friends. This heifer, a Devon, was second cross with a Durham, and was allowed to be the fattest and best of her age ever seen in Abergavenny. She had a dead calf about six weeks before Christmas, and was dried the 17th of January, killed and sold the 10th June, for £19 3s. 6d. Her live weight on 8th June, was

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| | 1232. |
| Live weight on 17th January, | 840. |

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Increase in 140 days, | 392 lbs. |
|-----------------------|----------|

Being aware that strong prejudices and much incredulity existed on the subject of crossing, I invited the attention of all the respectable breeders and feeders in this neighborhood. Many came to see her, and all concurred in saying that she went on faster than any beast they had ever seen. She never had any oil cake.

"I have seen many excellent beasts bred from improved short horn bulls and long horn cows, and the product was always superior to the dam. But the cross which I advocate, and with which I am best acquainted, is that with the Devon cow. I have uniformly remarked that each succeeding cross was attended with a proportionate improvement in size, quality of flesh, and aptitude to fatten; and, in every instance, they have shown themselves superior milchers, and stand to the pail till within six or eight weeks of calving, and several instances came under my own knowledge, where they have never been dry since they first calved, and so highly are they prized as milchers,

that a friend of mine who hires out dairies, informed me, that the dairymen gave him nearly £2 per cow per year more for the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ breeds, than they would give for other breeds.—A friend of mine had about a dozen of Devon cows, small in size; from these he commenced, about twenty years since, breeding with short horn bulls, and he has since invariably used those bulls. With each succeeding cross the stock has rapidly improved, in every essential, and the only trace of the Devons which I could perceive, when I saw them last, was a peculiar richness in their color. He breeds about thirty annually, and generally sells his three year olds in the autumn, for from £17 to £22, and I have known him to sell heifers, in calf, to jobbers, in pairs, as high as thirty guineas each. All his stock are superior milchers. Here we have twenty years' experiment, and continual improvement.

"Within the last eight years I have sent many Devon heifers to my friends residing in Ireland, and some of them occupying land of inferior quality. I also sent over two young Durham bulls, from the stock of Rev. Henry Barry, to cross with them. They have all crossed with the short horn bulls, at my recommendation, and the accounts they give are most satisfactory.—They say two year old half-breeds are as good as the three year old Devons, and all good milchers.

"One of these bulls, by Mr. Barry's 'Mynheer,' has been four times exhibited, in three different counties, and has each time taken the first prize. He was sold last year for sixty guineas, and is now serving cows at £1 per head."

Now I consider the above practical experience in crossing the Devon cow with the Durham bull, worthy the attention of the farmers of Michigan; and from what little experience I have had in breeding cattle, a cross of the Devon bull and the Durham cow, and then go back to the Durham, would be a great improvement. But if nothing more was gained, it would give the Durhams that rich, deep-red color, so desirable; and, in fact, an animal of deep red will sell for \$5 more, and a yoke of oxen for \$10 more than they are worth, on account of the color.

Yours, A. W.

P.S. The best and purest Durham in England is made up of crosses of different breeds of cattle, as may be seen by Youatt's work on cattle, showing from what source the improved short horns sprang, and how they were brought to such perfection. Youatt is a celebrated horse and cattle doctor, and treats of all diseases of cattle in the same work, which I consider the best of the kind ever published.

Can Youatt on the breeds and diseases of sheep be had in Detroit?—if so, the price? Youatt's large work on cattle costs \$2. A.W.

• No.—Ed.

For the Michigan Farmer.

ANN ARBOR, Oct. 1850.

Ed: Michigan Farmer:

Sir: I noticed in your published report on cattle, at the late State Fair, that the judges gave me the first premium on my bull "Young Splendor," as a grade animal. I would greatly preferred they would have passed him by, as they did some other good bulls and noble oxen, unnoticed, rather than give a premium, and at the same time cast an ominous slur upon the character of the animal. The term "grade," is generally associated in the mind as a cross of the Devon, or Durham, with native stock. Now the only grade there is about this bull, if it may be called grade, is a sprinkling of Devon blood, derived from one of his ancestors, to give him the deep red color so much admired by good farmers. A cross of the Devon or Durham on native stock, may well be called *grade*, and such is the general acceptance of the term.

There were at the fair, young gray colored animals, principally Durham blood, and the balance native, as any good judge of cattle could see at a glance, by their shapes and horns. I was not aware that my bull was a grade, until I was brought out of darkness into this marvelous light. My bull is, as near as can be, in color and make, like Col. Sherwood's imported bull, the 3d Duke Cambridge, whose likeness is published in the last Genesee Farmer. The only difference that I can discover, is, that Splendor's brisket and quarters do not extend as low down as the imported bull's. My bull is cut up under the throat, straight on the back, round body, fine bones, thick, wide quarters, wide, capacious chest, broad breast, and his fore-legs wide apart.

Young Splendor was sired by Honest Bill, and Bill by Defiance, and Defiance by a Durham bull imported by Thomas Weddell, of Rochester.—Splendor's dam was sired by old Splendor, bred by Thomas Weddell; grand-dam sired by Cadmus, imported by Edward Leary, of Livingston county, N. Y. This is sufficient, at least for the present, to show his blood. And to show the estimate old Splendor is held in, by the farmers and breeders of N. Y., it was stated in the Genesee Farmer, not long since, that he had last year 100 cows, at \$5 each. This will astonish a certain class of Michigan farmers, who think two shillings enough for the use of a costly, well-bred bull, and who are as prejudiced against blooded cattle as they are against book farmers.

But to return from this digression, Splendor's dam, and one other young cow, both with calf, were brought into this State by A. S. Brooks, of Oakland, from his father's herd in Avon, N. Y., and sold to Mr. Brewer, of this county. Some time after, those cows calved. A S. Brooks purchased back the calves of the two cows, from Mr. Brewer, for \$50, and in the fall of 1849 I pur-

chased Splendor, one of those animals, from Mr. Brooks. He took the first premium at our county fair, held during the State fair, on the same ground. The county judges on cattle not being so sharp-sighted, failed to discover the grade in the bull, and gave him the premium as full blooded Durham.

I will decline saying more at presents lest I obtrude on your columns.

Yours, respectfully,

W. E. ANDERSON.

BERRIEN SPRINGS, Oct. 13th, '50.

Friend Isham:

Inclosed you will find five dollars, to pay for another club of six.

It affords me great pleasure to say that those who have taken the Michigan Farmer in our neighborhood, are delighted with it. I have called on a number, within a few days, to subscribe, and could have taken many more names; their reply was, that they were much pleased with the paper, and that they intend to subscribe, but at present are out of funds.

Yours, &c.

D.

"MICHIGAN FARMER."—This journal, through the efforts of Mr. Isham, is becoming well adapted to the wants of the agricultural community of Michigan and Northern Ohio and Indiana. In point of practical usefulness, it excels any agricultural paper that has ever before been published in the north-west. It should be in the hands of every farmer. Instead of being counted as a cost, the information contained in its columns cannot fail to add largely to the resources of every shrewd and intelligent agriculturist.—*Adrian Watchtower.*

WINTER SEASON—1849-50

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

EAGLE & ELLIOTT,

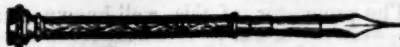
HAVING completed their fall purchase, are now prepared to offer for sale an extensive and complete assortment, comprising 50,000 garments of every grade, style, quality and size, to be had in the market. Among which may be found the most fashionable as well as the most substantial. Manufactured in Philadelphia, mechanically cut, and unsurpassed in neatness of pattern and design, purchased particularly for this market, and for the winter season of 1849-50.

Merchants in the interior, and adjacent parts of Canada, are invited to call at No. 61, Woodward Avenue, and examine the extensive stock of the subscribers. Having purchased their entire stock this season, in the Philadelphia market, they can offer a great variety of styles and sizes, and sell their goods to wholesale purchasers at New York wholesale prices; or at retail in quantities to suit purchasers, at their usual low and satisfactory prices.

FAGLE & ELLIOTT.

No. 61, Woodward Avenue, Larned Block, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, Detroit.

CHARLES PIQUETTE,



MANUFACTURER OF

SUPERIOR DIAMOND POINTED
GOLD PENS.

DAMAGED PENS RE-POINTED.

Also, damaged Watches and Jewelry, repaired by a superior workman, and the work warranted.
Detroit, August 1, 1850.

DETROIT PRICE CURRENT.

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Herd's Grass, bu | 200 | Salt, | \$1 06 |
| Flax, bu | 100 | Butter, | 12 |
| Lime, bbl | 70 | Eggs, doz. | 12 |
| Flour, bbl. | \$3 50 | Hides, lb | 3a6 |
| Corn, bu | 50 | Wheat, bu | 75 |
| Oats, | 25 | Hams, lb | 6 |
| Rye, | 37 | Onions, bu | 70 |
| Barley, | 62 | Cranberries, | 1 00 |
| Hogs, 100 lbs | 3 50 | Buckwheat, 100 lbs | 1 50 |
| Apples, bu | 31 | Indian Meal, " | 1 12 1/2 |
| Potatoes, | 25 | Beef, " | 350a4 00 |
| Hay, ton | 10a12 00 | Lard, lb retail | 7 |
| Wool, lb | 18a40 | Honey, | 10 |
| Peas, bu | 100 | Apples, dried | 0 00 |
| Beans, | 100 | Peaches, do | 0 00 |
| Beef, but | 6a7 00 | Clover Seed, bu | 4 30 |
| Pork, | 8a11 00 | Pine Lumber, clear \$20 thou. | |
| White Fish, | 6a5 50 | Second clear | 15 " |
| Trout, | 3 50a6 50 | Bill Lumber | 11 " |

ATTENTION SOLDIERS !!
AND OLD VOLUNTEERS !

EACH of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, whether *Regulars, Rangers, Volunteers, or Militia*, or the widow or minor children of those deceased who actually served nine months in the War of 1812, or in any Indian War since 1790, and each of the commissioned officers of the Mexican War, are entitled to 160 acres of land. Those who actually served four months are entitled to 80 acres. Those who actually served one month are entitled to 40 acres.

I will procure the warrants for such as are entitled, by calling on me or writing to me. Business from a distance promptly attended to. Banking Office next door to the Post Office, Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

LETTERS MUST BE POST-PAID. J

nvl

G. F. LEWIS.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co., having recently removed to this city and leased of the subscriber a portion of his manufactory, for the purpose of manufacturing Horse Powers and Threshers, and have for several months past pursued a course of advertising which has had the effect, to a great extent, to mislead the public, by representing themselves as the proprietors of the Albany Agricultural Works, and as manufacturers and dealers generally of Agricultural Implements (which are not facts) to my great injury, as the ideas conveyed are, that our interests are either the same, or that they have succeeded me in the said establishment and business: Therefore, this notice is to inform our patrons and the public generally, that our interests are and ever have been distinct and separate; and further, that on copies of their advertisements being handed to the Grand Jury of this county, they were indicted therefor, since which time injunctions have been granted restraining them from the further use of the name and other representations conveying the idea that they have any interest whatever in the said name or establishment.

HORACE L. EMERY.

DETROIT SEED STORE

And Agricultural Warehouse!

GARDEN, FIELD, AND FLOWER SEEDS,

IMPORTED Flower Roots, Agricultural Implements and Machines, Starbuck's Troy Plow, Ragles Nourse & Mason's Eagle Plow, and Wisconsin Plow, Grant's fanning mill, Riche's straw-cutters, Emery's corn-planter and sub-drill, washing machines, corn shellers, cultivators, thermometer chains, &c. &c.

..ALSO..

Agents for the sale of Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable Rail Road Horse Power and Over-shot Threshers and Separators.

F FARKER & BROTHER.

myl

81 Woodward Avenue.

DETROIT NURSERY.

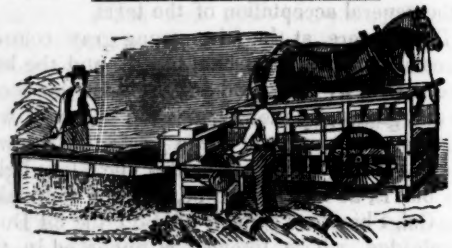
The proprietor of this well-known establishment, would call the attention of purchasers to his stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and Shrubby. The trees are from one to four years' growth, very thrifty, and good size for transplanting. The stock of apple, pear—both dwarf and standard—cherry and peach, is very fine. Labels, Catawba, Clinton, and other hardy grapes, currants, raspberries, &c. A great variety of ornamental trees, roses, pines, &c. Asparagus, Victoria Rhenish, &c. &c.

Orders may be left at the store of John Palmer & Co., No. 108, Jefferson avenue, Detroit; or at the Nursery, near the toll house, on the Chicago Plank Road, one mile from the City Hall. Detroit, Oct. 25th, 1850.

J. C. HOLMES.

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The First Premium of the N. Y. State
Agricultural Society was awarded to
EMERY & CO.'S IMPROVED RAILROAD
HORSE POWER.

THE subscribers are gratified to be enabled to present the public with the best testimonial of the superiority of their recently 'IMPROVED RAILROAD HORSE POWER,' in the form of the First Premium of the New York State Agricultural Society, at their Annual Fair, held near Albany on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of September, 1850, where they were exhibited and duly in operation, in competition with Wheeler's Latest Improved, (still made and sold by us,) Allen & Co.'s Improved, made in New York by A.B. Allen & Co., Han's Approved Powers, from Rensselaer Co., Badger's Patent from Otego co., and other approved Powers on the Endless Chain principle.

They were all thoroughly examined by a competent Committee of practical farmers and mechanics, unbiased by former awards of the Society to some of the kinds on exhibition, they unanimously awarded the Society's First Premium, of Money and Diploma, to Emery & Co., for superiority of mechanical construction, durability, strength and power.

Having been long engaged in the manufacture and sale of Agricultural Machinery and Implements, we are pleased to know our exertions to introduce improved implements of husbandry are being appreciated by the agricultural public, the best testimonial of which we find in the rapidly increasing and unprecedented demand for every article of our manufacture and trade. In no article have we met with greater success than our Farmers' Threshing Machinery, improved, manufactured, and introduced by us; and notwithstanding the strong and growing competition of other manufacturers, we have thus far fully sustained the superior character of our machinery.

The attention of Farmers and Dealers in Agricultural Implements is respectfully requested to our Powers, before purchasing elsewhere.

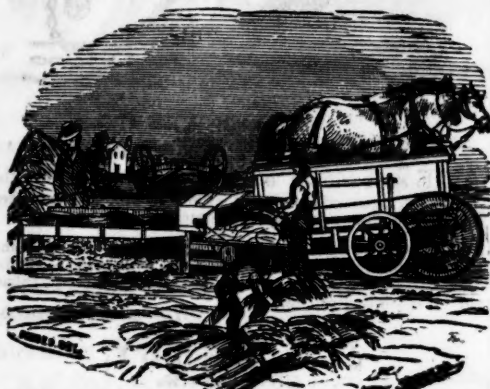
Efficient local agents in each county are wanted to introduce and sell our implements, to whom liberal commissions will be allowed, varying according to location, exertions made, and amt of sales.

For particulars apply to
EMERY & CO.,
Proprietors of the Albany Agricultural Works, Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 369 and 371, Broadway, N. Y.

D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD, Agents,
Detroit.

octwin

WHEELER, MELICK, & CO.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain
Horse Powers.



OVERSHOT THRESHERS,

With Vibrating Separators; and of other Agricultural Machines

The undersigned having secured of WHEELER, MELICK & CO., an agency for the sale of their celebrated Machines, are prepared to furnish them at manufacturers' prices.

THE TWO HORSE MACHINE is extensively used, not only by Farmers, but also by persons who make Threshing a business for the season. It is so compact and portable, that the whole Machine is easily loaded on a common two horse wagon; or when to be moved often from place to place, is mounted on wheels, so that two men can get it in order for threshing in a few minutes, and remount it for moving with the same ease. With from 3 to 5 hands it will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of wheat, or twice the quantity of oats, per day.

THE ONE HORSE MACHINE, attended by two or three men will thresh from 60 to 100 bushels of wheat per day. It may be worked on a small sized barn floor without inconvenience. This Machine has been most used in the Eastern States, where threshing is chiefly done in barns, and in the winter season; but it is also very highly commended by Farmers in the Western States who have used it.

THE ONE HORSE POWER is adapted to various other purposes; such as Driving Circular and Vertical Saws, Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, Boring Machines, Grind Stones, Pumps, &c.

These Horse Powers, (both One and Two Horse,) are strong and durable, with the gearing simply arranged, and not liable to get out of order, and run extremely light. With a slight elevation, the weight alone of the Horses affords sufficient power to thresh as before stated, or to drive the other Machines before mentioned.

THE OVERSHOT THRESHER is worked more conveniently and with less power than the Undershot or Common Thresher, and not scatter grain or drive dust towards the workmen.

THE VIBRATING SEPARATOR effectually divides the Grain from the Straw, leaving the former in the best order for cleaning; and when expedition or convenience makes it desirable, a Fanning Mill may be attached to, and driven by the same Horse Power.

CIRCULAR SAW MILL.—This Mill is driven by a One Horse Power, and attended by two men; saws from 10 to 15 cords of wood twice in two, per day.

STALK AND STRAW CUTTER.—This is a most excellent Machine, and is much used. It cuts fine and extremely fast. Stalks are cut by it three-eighths of an inch long, and at the rate of from 300 to 500 sheaves per day, with a One Horse Power.

The foregoing is a brief and fair statement of the qualities and character of our Machines. Probably a larger number of our Powers and Threshers are made and sold than of any other kind. Two of our firm have had 17 years' experience in manufacturing Threshing Machines of various kinds, and are the INVENTORS AND PATENTEES of these Horse Powers. A few were made in 1841 and 1842, which are still good and in use. Since then the demand for them has steadily increased, and we are now prepared to complete 1000 Machines this season. One of our Agents (Mr. H. L. EMERY, of Albany,) sold nearly 300 Machines for us during the last year. Hundreds of Letters, Recommendations, and Notices in Agricultural Papers, Premiums at State and County Fairs, and other Testimonials can be shown to confirm our advertising statements; but as all Machines made and sold by us or our agents, are

WARRANTED

not only to perform as stated, but to give satisfaction to the Purchaser.

We deem it unnecessary to give them here. For more detailed information, or for the purpose of ordering Machines, address the subscribers at Detroit.

F. F. PARKER & BRO.

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FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

TO BOOK AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.

THE FOLLOWING
Valuable Family Publications

Are decidedly the best Books that Agents can possibly employ their time in supplying to the people of the United States.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

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NEW AND POPULAR

Pictorial Description of the United States!

Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other interesting Events, Statistics, Progress, in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c., of each State of the Union, illustrated with

Two Hundred Engravings

of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. Complete in one octavo volume of 600 pages, elegantly bound in gilt, pictorial muslin. Retail price \$2 0.

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PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE.

The entire series have been carefully examined, and strongly recommended to Superintendents, Trustees, and Teachers of Schools, by the following distinguished gentlemen—His Excellency HAMILTON FISH, Governor of the State of New York; Hon. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Common Schools, New York; T. ROMEYN BECK, Esq., M. D., Secretary of the Regents of the University, New York; the LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE on Colleges, Academies and Common Schools; Rev. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL. D., Pres't. of Amherst College, and Prof. of Geology, Mass.

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Enterprising and active young men, of respectability and good address, would do well to engage in the sale of the above volumes; and all Postmasters, Clergymen, Book Pedlars and Newspaper agents, are respectfully requested to act as our agents. A handsome remuneration allowed to all who engage in their sale.

The postage must be paid in all cases. Please address

ROBERT SEARS Publisher,
128, Nassau Street, New York.

To Publishers of Newspapers throughout the United States.

. Newspapers copying this advertisement entire, displayed as above, without any alteration or abridgment, including this notice, and giving it two insertions, shall receive a copy of any one of our \$2 50 or 3 00 works, subject to their order, by sending direct to the publisher.

. No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.



AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment,
Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES, usually kept in a Clothing Establishment, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest possible rates.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., on hand and made up to order in the most fashionable and durable style.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND.

DR. L. C. ROSE, having purchased the right to and Dr. Banning's Body Brace in the State of Michigan, asks to announce that he may be consulted gratuitously at his office and residence, on Miami Avenue Detroit, relative to the use of the Brace for the auxiliary relief of weaknesses of the vocal, pulmonary, digestive, spinal and nervous system, in the case of both ladies and gentlemen, particularly in the case of weakness and spinal deformities, so common to children ladies, and sedentary gentlemen in this climate.

The principle on which these affections are relieved by the brace is:—

1st. By firmly supporting the loins or weak part of the back, pushing it forward under the shoulder, and thereby balancing the latter upon the body's axis.

2d. By lifting, but not compressing the sunken abdomen; also removing a dragging from the parts above, thereby expanding the waist and chest and strengthening the whole body by the consequent upward and outward bracing of the supported organs, an action and principle entirely different from that of corsets and shoulder braces, removing all desire or propriety in their use.

The medical profession are invited to call.

A lady in attendance upon ladies.

Rooms open from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 8 P. M.

Patients unable to go out will be visited at their dwellings, whenever the request is made.

Physicians can be supplied with the braces at a liberal discount at wholesale.

Also, the braces can be obtained of Dr. Thomas B. Clark, on Jefferson Ave. Jan 1

T. H. ARMSTRONG,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in
SUPERIOR HATS AND CAPS,

No. 58, Woodward Avenue,

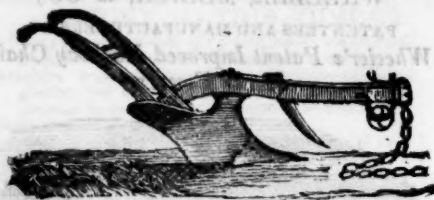
(Between the Presbyterian Church, and Jefferson Avenue,
Sign of Big Hat, Detroit.)

ALSO, Dealer in Furs, Robes, Muffs, Umbrellas, Canes, Gloves, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves, &c., very cheap for cash.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of Farmers and others coming into the city, pledging himself to sell as cheap as any other establishment east of New York.

His stock of Hats and Caps are of his own manufacture and warranted the best.

Orders for any style of Hat or Cap promptly attended to.



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THE subscribers offer for sale, on reasonable terms, a general assortment of Stoves, Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron, and Hollow wares, of every description.

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an assortment of agricultural implements, including Peekskill, Eagle, Wisconsin and Michigan Plows, Cultivators, Cradles, Scythes, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Scrapers, Forks, Churns (atmosphere) Wash Boards, &c., &c.

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Detroit, (Third Story.)

MAPS, Visiting and Business Cards, Portraits, Bills of Exchange, Wood Cuts, &c.

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Door Plates, Silver Ware, &c., elegantly engraved.
Detroit, January 1st, 1850.

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THE undersigned, having located themselves permanently in the City of Detroit, beg leave to call the attention of the people of this State, to their No., being 150, Jefferson Avenue, where is to be found a general assortment of Books, pertaining to Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., &c., and where subscriptions are received for all "Agricultural Papers" published in this country.

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For sale Wholesale and Retail, by

F. P. MARKHAM & BRO.

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Detroit, Jan'y 1st, 1850.

SMITH'S Patent Ventilating Smut Machine—

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Detroit, Jan'y 1, 1850.

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